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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers, Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

LOCAL OPTION REPEAL.

The Bill Passed by the House—128 to 56.

Senate Passes the Bill to Permit Defendants to Testify in Criminal Cases.

Also the Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Constitution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 24, 1875.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Chalfant—For the better protection of fish.

Mr. Shimer—Relative to bonus on renewed charters.

Mr. Strang—To place inmates of insane hospitals under the protection of law.

Mr. Dill—Authorizing stockholders of bridge companies to vote each share of stock at elections.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—Repealing the act regulating the election of school directors by precincts in Pittsburgh.

The following were killed on third reading:

An act to prevent the unlawful taking and using of the horse, carriage or other property of another and to punish the same, in cases where such taking and using does not amount to the crime of larceny.

An act to enable guardians and others to bind minors out of the State.

The bill to provide for the refunding and redemption of the existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other municipalities or incorporated districts evidenced by bonds or certificates issued prior to the 20th day of April, A. D. 1874, was further amended and laid over.

The joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth was called up and Mr. Jones moved to add a new amendment reducing the Senate to thirty-three and the House to one hundred members. After a vigorous debate the motion was lost—yeas 12, nays 34. The bill then passed finally—yeas 37, nays 5.

An act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit. Passed finally.

At the afternoon session the bill to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases came up on third reading.

Mr. Wallace moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a new bill repealing all the present laws allowing defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Mr. Yerkes moved to amend so as to include all laws allowing defendants to testify in civil cases.

Mr. Rutan raised the point of order that this was instructing the committee to do what the Senate could not do, namely, to change the original purpose of the bill.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Wallace then moved to recommit—yeas 17, nays 28.

The bill then passed finally—yeas 26, nays 18.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following nominations were confirmed: A. J. Marshall, Justice of the Peace, Darlington township, Beaver county. Notaries—A. J. Treacy, Pittsburgh; M. N. Stoufler, Westmoreland; William Nesbitt, Jefferson county; Alex. Clarion; R. Gallaway, Jr., Connellsville.

HOUSE.

The bill to provide for the removal of county seats was postponed for the present.

The following passed first reading:

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to regulate the rates of toll on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny," approved March 1, 1867.

An act to confer jurisdiction on Courts of Common Pleas in cases of *habeas corpus*.

An act to consolidate existing tax laws.

The General Appropriation bill.

The joint resolution to give Purdon's Digest to every member was passed finally in one reading, under the ruling of the Speaker and sent to the Senate, where it was referred. Being, too, a bill, it would have been read three several times.

At the afternoon session Mr. Lusk introduced a bill inflicting the penalties for the illegal sale of liquors on Sunday, and punishing those obtaining the same. It makes the drinking of liquor a misdemeanor.

A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee of nine to investigate the alleged ill-treatment of inmates of the Philadelphia House of Refuge.

The remainder of the session was consumed in wrangling over the new county bill, without result.

LOCAL OPTION REPEAL.

A special session of the House was held this evening, for the purpose of repealing the Local Option law, and was attended by a large and excited crowd of spectators. The repeal men held caucus at six o'clock to arrange a programme. The previous question was called twice. The motion to recommit was lost—yeas 60, nays 129. An amendment offered by Mr. Dimmick, that the act shall not take effect in counties which voted against license, until March, 1876, was voted down—yeas 90, nays 125.

The bill then passed first reading—yeas 128, nays 56.

Adjourned at a quarter past ten.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 23, 1875.

The House seems to grow worse instead of better. Last night it wasted a session running into eleven o'clock, in an abortive effort to get up an investigation into the State Treasury, and to-day it wasted nearly the entire morning session in a wrangle over the journal, which, either designedly or accidentally, was made up falsely. The journal was finally got right, and the House then distinguished itself by passing Senate and a House bill, finally, which is about all it has to show for its three daily sessions.

Let us go back to the beginning, in order to get at the facts of the case, and explain what bothered the House last night and to-day, and how it came to get itself head over ears in another muddle. On January 7th, Mr. Smith, of Berks, offered a preamble and resolutions looking to the appointment of a committee to investigate the State Treasury back to Kemble's time. When these resolutions came up, an amendment was offered from the Republican side, to begin with and include the Democratic administration of McGrath.

Pending this amendment, the whole subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to inquire into the power of the House to institute such investigations. After sleeping in that committee several weeks, the subject was revived, two weeks since, by report from the committee that the House could order the investigation, but could not force parties to testify, nor could it employ a clerk or incur any expense. All these things could be done by joint committee of the two Houses, acting under authority of law, but not by the committee of one House alone. The resolutions and amendments which were referred to the Judiciary Committee were not reported back by it to the House. They remain still in the hands of the committee, for its action, and are not therefore before the House.

Matters remained in this condition until last night, when the honorable Smith, of Berks, anxious either for martyrdom or distinction, seized time by the forelock, and when original resolutions were in order, to offer a resolution to the effect: "That a committee of seven be now appointed, in accordance with the resolutions of January 7th." Only that and nothing more. Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, offered an amendment that the investigation should "begin with and include McGrath's administration." This was adopted, and the resolution as amended was then passed.

Mr. Faunce then offered a concurrent resolution for an investigation of the State Treasury by a joint committee of the Senate and House; but the Speaker ruled that only an hour, under the rules, could be given to original resolutions, and so cut Faunce off, without allowing a vote upon the only practical measure that has yet been made on the subject; and then, having got rid of that proposition, proceeded to appoint a committee of five Democrats and two Republicans, to carry on the proposed investigation, he and the Democrats of the House all being fully persuaded in their own minds that they had really and actually ordered an investigation.

But had they? The resolutions introduced January 7th never were acted upon by the House, never were adopted by it, and were not, last night in its possession. What, then, could Mr. Smith's resolution of last night mean, when it ordered the appointment of a committee "in accordance with the resolutions of January 7th?" There were no resolutions adopted on January 7th, and how can the House pass one resolution to appoint a committee "in accordance" with other resolutions which it has neither acted on or adopted, and which are not in its possession? The thing is simply ridiculous, and the resolution of last night is not worth the paper it is written on. It authorizes the appointment of a committee, which has been done; but it has not specified what the committee is to do, nor has it conferred power upon the committee to do anything.

The Constitution peremptorily forbids the amending, re-enacting or extending any bill by a mere reference to its title; the parts amended, re-enacted or extended must be set out at length and in full. If an existing law cannot be extended by reference to its title only, how shall resolutions which never passed be extended by a mere reference to the date of their introduction?

The Democrats, to-day, have discovered their egregious blunder; but they do not know how to remedy it. They have a wonderful facility for getting *into* difficulties, but the way out bothers them terribly.

But this was not all. When the journal was read, this morning, the amendment of Mr. Morgan was set forth in it as reading "including the term of Wm. V. McGrath," whereas it really read, as sent to the Clerk's desk, "*beginning with and* including the term," &c. This was a trick to avoid beginning the investigation with McGrath's term. They could include it by taking it up last, but they wanted to avoid beginning the investigation at that point. The evidence was clear that Mr. Morgan's amendment was written out and contained the words mentioned; yet the Democrats of the House fought for an hour and a half to avoid making the correction. They were finally forced, from very shame, to yield the point, but did with exceeding reluctance.

The Senate had up three bills of importance to-day. The first was the bill suggesting amendments to the Constitution. All the amendments proposed by the Constitutional Commission were agreed to on second reading, except the judicial article. Mr. Yerkes proposed to amend it by striking out the four lines prohibiting the retention of associate judges not learned in the law. The Constitution, as it stands, contains this prohibition, in a section which the Commission propose to amend by striking out part and retaining part, and Mr. Yerkes urged that the power to authorize associate judges ought to be left to the Legislature, and not prohibited. He and the other gentlemen who spoke on the same side, urged that associate judges were, in the smaller counties, a public convenience. They were nearer to the people than the law judges, and served a very useful purpose. The amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 21—and the bill then passed second reading, after Mr. Jones had made an ineffectual effort to get in an amendment to reduce the number of Representatives from 200 to 100. There was a general acquiescence in the necessity for that reduction; but the consciousness that the House could never be got to agree to it helped to kill it.

The next bill was the old Bank bill of last winter, with the 30th section, over which such a fight was then had, forbidding all banks chartered under it from paying interest on deposits. Mr. Strang and Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, strongly urged that while the general policy of the section was right, it was wrong to prevent State banks from doing what national banks, and savings banks, and individual bankers were constantly doing. Mr. Playford and others contended that if the principle was right, it was the duty of the State to enforce it. The bill and the interest on deposits gathered into the banks all the loose capital of a community, to be loaned out at a higher and oppressive rate. This view seemed to prevail, for the section went through, 32 to 13, and the bill passed to third reading.

The other bill was the Pipe Line bill. When the first section was read, Mr. Strang said that while he felt disposed to afford all facilities for cheap transportation, the State, which now derived a great part of its revenue from railroads, was interested to the extent of the effect which the passage of this bill might have upon the revenues of the railroad and bus companies, upon the revenues of the State. He therefore moved to recommit it to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to inquire how far its passage would affect the State finances. Mr. McMullen, Mr. Newmyer, Mr. Chalfant and Mr. Playford all spoke strongly against recommitment, and Mr. Dill and Mr. Strang for it, and the motion prevailed, 26 to 19. A direct vote on the first section would probably have killed it by the same vote. SPECIAL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

GLADSTONE GOES BACK AT ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND DR. NEWMAN.

LONDON, February 24.—Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet entitled "Vaticanism." In replying to Dr. Newman and Archbishop Manning, he maintains his original assertions; eulogizes Newman, whose secession is the greatest loss to the English Church in this century; acknowledges that the loyalty of the mass of the Catholics is unchanged; refutes Archbishop Manning's assertion that the claims of the Roman Church are not changed by the Vatican decrees, and points to declarations repudiating the doctrines of Papal infallibility and temporal power by means of which the English and Irish Catholics obtained full civil liberty.

THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

LONDON, February 24.—It is stated that the Earl of Derby has accepted from Spain, as indemnity for the Virginius outrage on British subjects, $400 for each white and $300 for each black man murdered.

France.

PASSAGE OF THE SENATE BILL.

PARIS, February 24.—The Assembly today finally passed the bill for the organization of the Senate, by a vote of 448 yeas to 241 nays.

THE BILL TO ORGANIZE THE PUBLIC POWERS.

Having disposed of the Senate bill, the Assembly took up the bill for the organization of the public powers, which passed its second reading about a month ago, and considered it clause by clause.

Amendments were moved by the Right and the Bonapartists, but all were rejected.

To the clause implying the recognition of the Republic, which had a majority of one only on January 30th, was finally adopted, by a vote of 433 yeas to 282 nays.

An amendment to clause three determining the President's powers, giving him the right to appoint councilors of State, was moved and referred to the committee.

After the adoption of clause five of the bill, the debate was adjourned until to-morrow. The Left opposed adjournment; they were desirous of pushing the bill and putting it on its final passage at this sitting, because to-day is the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of 1848; but the motion to adjourn prevailed.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 24.—The steamships City of Montreal, from New York, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 24—12:30 P. M.—Consols 93@93⅜. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107⅜; do 1867, 107⅛; do 10-40's, 103⅝; new 5's, 103. New York Central 92; Erie 23⅝@23⅞; preferred 49. Tallow 39s 3d.

PARIS, February 24.—Rentes 64 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 24.—Cotton active; middling uplands 7⅝d; Orleans 8⅜@8⅝d. Sales of 20,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export, and 11,500 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Shoulders 33s 6d. Hams—Sugar cured 52s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1875.

REDUCTION OF CABLE RATES.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has received a telegram from the London manager of the Anglo-American Cable Company, saying that from May 1st, next, the tariff on messages from New York to the United Kingdom and France, will be fifty cents, gold, per word, and that the company's system of charging messages will be extended to other countries in Europe and elsewhere.

PRICE OF COAL NEXT SEASON.

The Associated Coal companies have not yet concluded their arrangements for next season's trade, but a prominent officer of the company says the companies intend to fix the price of coal during the coming season as high as Providence would permit and as low as necessity would compel them.

FAILURE OF FRUIT DEALERS.

The fruit dealing house of A. S. Baker & Co., 268 Washington street, has failed. Their assets place their liabilities at less than $100,000, and hope to present a favorable statement to their creditors and resume business.

AUCTION SALES OF SCRANTON COAL DISCONTINUED.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware and Lackawana Company did not take place to-day, and it is stated at the office of the company that the auction sales are discontinued, and that hereafter coal will be disposed of only at private sale.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Directors of Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Columbus Company.

COLUMBUS, February 24.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Columbus Railroad Company was held to-day at Mount Vernon, at which time an election of directors for the ensuing year was held, resulting in the choice of the following: Thos. D. Messler and Wm. Thaw, of Pittsburgh, Geo. B. Roberts, of Philadelphia, Hon. J. R. Swan, of Columbus, Samuel Israel and Charles Cooper, of Mount Vernon, Wm. M. Orr, of Orrville, M. White Gambier and Isaac Harpter, of Millersburg. At a subsequent meeting of the directors for organization, Thos. D. Messler was re-elected President, and Joseph H. Davis Secretary.

TILTON-BEECHER.

GEN. TRACY OPENS FOR THE DEFENSE.

The Plaintiff's Public and Private Life under Searching Review.

His Transition State of Mind on Things Religious and Social—Intimacy with the Western Young Lady—Cruel Letters to His Wife.—Beecher a Victim of the Young Enthusiast's Vanity and Jealousy.

NEW YORK, February 24.—The Brooklyn City Court seemed more than usually crowded this morning, the greater number of those present being lawyers, gathered to hear the opening address for the defense in the great scandal trial. The principals to the suit was early in their seats. Gen. Tracy, of the counsel for the defendant, arrived a quarter of an hour after the formal opening of the court. When a few preliminaries had been arranged, he arose and said:

The time has now arrived for the defense to open their case. There are great interests involved in the trial. They cannot be over estimated, as they involve religious and moral interests of society. Either this defendant is to go forth vindicated from this courtroom or with a stain upon his life and character. My client takes his stand here alone, but supported by his God and the justice of his cause. The defendant early devoted himself to the ministry of God. It was no bed of roses. He struck out for the wild West and rung the bells in the forest glades, assisted by his dear wife, who accompanied him. He is now the same true, simple and unaffected man as he was then in his Western home. There is no pain or human sorrow but has found in him a reliever. Among his great congregation he has ministered for over twenty years untiringly. He has been the indefatigable teacher of the people for all these years. It is because his preaching was known by those who knew the man that he has been girded around in this trial by so many warm hearts. When danger threatened from abroad, he was the first to call the masses in defense of the Union. His courage in that struggle won the admiration of the whole country and the earnest gratitude of his own people. One of the most striking characteristics of this man is his profound and earnest interest in young men. His paramount desire was to find a mate for the love and devotion he has lavished upon a young man.

The speaker then went on to relate the history of Theodore Tilton, he said, began life upon the staff of a religious paper as a reporter; he embraced the widest views and believed the world would go with him. As he grew older he fed; he became a deist, and denounced marriage as a fraud and as hindering the advancement of the world. The leader of fashion must know how to prostitute conscience, but Theodore Tilton knew only how to destroy. Theodore Tilton fell from his high eminence, to which few men attain, in the bottom of his heart. His mind blind impotence of his rage he determined to visit his anger upon Henry Ward Beecher, imagining that he had been the cause of his destruction. Mr. Beecher was a friend of both Theodore Tilton and his wife; a friend, wife and children must be trampled down to secure that vindication for which he had barbered his wife to death.

Mr. Beecher moved to this city from Indianapolis, in 1847, and was already a matured man of assured fame. Theodore was enrolled among the young men of Plymouth church. He had nothing to gain from young Tilton, and the latter had everything to gain from the confidence which he afforded him. Beecher's friendship for Tilton was increased by the marriage of the latter to a young girl in his church, in whom the pastor took a deep interest. Tilton became an editorial writer upon the *Independent*, and was brought into closer relations with the pastor, who was a frequent contributor to that journal. Even at that time Tilton began to feel a jealousy of Beecher, although he was nine years younger than the latter. Beecher having a country residence at which his family remained during certain seasons of the year, he was, as was his custom, in the unbounded habit of taking his meals in Brooklyn at the houses of his parishioners. As early as 1861 or 1862, Tilton frequently urged Beecher to visit his home in the country, urging the regard which was entertained for him by his wife. Beecher at length complied to some extent with these solicitations. Mrs. Tilton, who was the defendant in this case, was a woman of small stature, childlike nature and of a morbid religious enthusiasm. Tilton himself had said that if she had lived in the early days of the Catholic Church, her name would have been surrounded by a halo. She was entirely devoted to her husband, looking up to him in everything and consulted his every wish. She watched with pride his progress in life, but was doomed to the sorrow of seeing him blinded by egotism and surrounded by flatterers, losing his hold upon what she believed to be the foundation of religion. She tried with tears and entreaties to turn her husband to the right, and she looked to her truest pastor to aid her in this labor. If Tilton had but followed the advice in the beautiful letter which Beecher wrote to him in 1867, he would now have a happy home. Yet we were asked to believe that at the very time when this wife was trying to save the future of her husband, she committed the very sin against which she was warning him.

In 1863, Mr. Tracy continued, Beecher sailed for Europe, leaving Tilton in sole charge of the *Independent*. In the absence of his former guide, Tilton's jealousy of him was increased, but he still maintained the outward form of friendship. In 1865, on the night of November 30, he wrote to Beecher a letter, in which he spoke of his long affection for the pastor and their intimacy and of the obligations which he owed to him. He begged Beecher in this letter to forgive him for any word or deed of his which had given offense, and then spoke in it of his religious depression. In this year, 1865, Tilton became managing editor of the *Independent*, and in his egotism took every privilege to himself, using his independence of Beecher, whose equal or superior he now considered himself to be. He took advantage of political differences to make such violent attacks upon Beecher in the *Independent*, that the latter was obliged to dissolve all connection with that journal. The pretext for these attacks was Beecher's Cleveland letter, which had been read in evidence, advocating a moderate policy towards the South, and a letter which was read in part afterward, showed Beecher to be no less eminent as a statesman than as a pastor. But the views of extreme men prevailed, and Tilton at that time, in his egotism, had found himself with a majority of his party. Tilton, in his editorial chair, was surrounded by extremists of every sort, who found in him a mind disposed to take the most radical view of every subject. A marked change took place in his religious sentiments, as appeared from his own testimony and from that of others. It appeared from his own testimony and from that of Mrs. Bradshaw, this change was a cause of great sorrow to his wife. General Tracy, on identifying this, read extracts from Tilton's letters already in evidence, and from Tilton's testimony before the church committee. Tilton had testified that his change of opinion in regard to the divinity of the Savior, had caused his wife greater sorrow than any event in her life, except this scandal. In this extremity Mrs. Tilton applied to her pastor, and the latter talked with him kindly on the subject. Beecher also wrote to him the beautiful letter to which he had already referred, in which Beecher said that he thought Tilton's religious views were undergoing the transition state to which those of many thoughtful men were subject at some period of their lives. Beecher grve Tilton words of sympathy and kindly advice, referring to his own experience. At the close of the letter he said that he had given up the idea of starting a new newspaper, a statement the importance of which would become more apparent later in the speech.

General Tracy then said that Tilton's views also underwent an important change in regard to the relations of the sexes, believing that a great social revolution was impending in regard to this subject. Tilton, according to his usual custom, embraced the radical side. He made this subject a matter of frequent conversation with his associates who visited at his house, taking the ground that every relation between the sexes was proper which was attended by mutual love. The views and these associates were extremely offensive to his wife, and a source of even greater anguish to her than the change in her religious opinions. In 1866 Tilton introduced his wife, against her will, to invite to her house a young lady whose acquaintance he had made in the West, and with whom there was no doubt he was desperately in love, as appeared from his own letters. It was his own intimacy with this woman which nearly drove his mother-in-law to insanity. The lady in question, seeing the danger to her from Tilton's admiration, finally left and broke off her relations with him. In his letters to his wife, Tilton spoke of his friendships, as he called them, for various women, with a freedom that was astonishing. In a letter written to his wife on the 12th of February, 1867, he referred to his intimacy in a certain Western family which he had visited, and said that his whole life would have been different if his wife's mother had been a woman like Mrs. ——, and if he could have been sheltered under such a roof as that of Mrs. ——, instead of breathing the atmosphere of Livingstone street. He also spoke of having carried the Livingstone street mildew upon his garments for years, and said that if he returned to Brooklyn at all he should return a better man.

General Tracy then said that the family referred to in this letter was that in which the young lady already referred to was one of the daughters, the young lady whom he afterwards took to his own home. Could a husband inflict greater cruelty upon a wife than by writing such a letter? In January, 1868, Tilton's criminal conduct had become too notorious for concealment, and his wife, in one of her most exalted moods, taxed him with his sins. Conscience-stricken, he fell groveling at her feet, and she gave him her free and sincere forgiveness. The letters read in evidence showed that at an interview between the two, on the evening of January 26, 1868, Mr. Tilton made a confession to his wife, and that she accepted his pledges of repentance. She went further than this, and blamed her own conduct as the cause of his transgressions, continuing for a long time after to lash herself for this imaginary fault.

General Tracy then read a letter, already in evidence, written by Tilton to his wife in January, 1868, in which he speaks of himself as a hypocrite and a whited sepulchre filled with dead men's bones. He then read Mrs. Tilton's reply to this, in which she blames herself for unfeeling conduct towards her husband and calls herself the chief of sinners. The speaker then said that this last letter, dated January 31st, 1868, was written long before a breath of suspicion had been breathed against this woman, even by her husband, and at a time when Tilton was himself guilty. He then read the letter in which Mrs. Tilton spoke of her mistake in having acted in repress the expression of her deep love for her husband for fear that she would make him selfish. She also said in it that she thought his influence over a woman whom he loved must be like his influence over an audience; that to love was praiseworthy, but to abuse his gift of influence was a sin; that here she was strong, and that no fascinations could ever induce her to yield her womanhood. Mr. Tracy said that this was the letter which had become somewhat famous in this cause, through the fact that it had been so garbled by the plaintiff in his statement as to appear therein like a confession of the wife that she was struggling against temptation. In fact, she was referring to his abuse of his influence over other women and to his confession to her of his infidelities. The usual recess was here taken.

After recess, Mr. Tracy resumed his address to the jury, taking up the subject of which he was speaking at the time of the adjournment. He read a letter written by Tilton to his wife, February 9, 1868. In this Tilton speaks of his wife's devotion as filling him with love and humility. He said that her conduct toward him on the last evening he had spent at home had made a deep impression upon him; he was once more a man among men, and a Christian among Christians; that she was royal in her love and he was pledged to her for ever; that henceforth her him there was no more loss of self-respect.

General Tracy then read a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband of February 18, 1868, in reply to a letter of Tilton in which he spoke of her love as "divine." He said that despite the cruelty of this letter from her husband, and although Tilton had forfeited social lecture engagements in order to make the visit in question, his wife was resolved to exhibit no jealousy. Her letter expressed her regret that he had not enjoyed the visit and her regret that she had never given him comfort. The speaker said that in the following summer Tilton had returned to his home and was surrounded by all old temptations, which he was unable to resist. In the following November Tilton wrote a letter from his office in New York, in answer to a letter from his wife in the morning, in which he expressed his regret that he could not make his wife as happy as he wished. He said in it that he had the honest conviction that the world of success; that his wife was the kindest of human beings, and that all his troubles were of his own making; but that he had no influence for good in the life and children, which doubled his sorrow.

General Tracy then read a letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, dated January 20, 1868, in which she expressed her regret that she could not manage her household in accordance with his wishes. In another letter of the same date, she alludes to her determination to do everything that he might wish. The speaker said that the correspondence which followed showed deep contrition and a resolve to keep the promises which he made to his wife. In January, 1868, rumors of his dissolute life filled the air around him, and on the 30th, 1870, the storm burst upon his head. Tilton then feared Beecher's power and he was continually disparaging Beecher. In 1869 a letter to said that he had given up the idea of starting a new newspaper, a statement the importance of which would become more apparent later in the speech.

General Tracy then said that Tilton's views also underwent an important change in regard to the relations of the sexes, believing that a great social revolution was impending in regard to this subject. Tilton, according to his usual custom, embraced the radical side. He made this subject a matter of frequent conversation with his associates who visited at his house, taking the ground that every relation between the sexes was proper which was attended by mutual love. The views and these associates were extremely offensive to his wife, and a source of even greater anguish to her than the change in her religious opinions. In 1866 Tilton introduced his wife, against her will, to invite to her house a young lady whose acquaintance he had made in the West, and with whom there was no doubt he was desperately in love, as appeared from his own letters. It was his own intimacy with this woman which nearly drove his mother-in-law to insanity. The lady in question, seeing the danger to her from Tilton's admiration, finally left and broke off her relations with him. In his letters to his wife, Tilton spoke of his friendships, as he called them, for various women, with a freedom that was astonishing. In a letter written to his wife on the 12th of February, 1867, he referred to his intimacy

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1875.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case of Sheridan and Pinchback, with resolutions that Pinchback was not elected and that Sheridan was and is entitled to his seat.

Mr. SMITH, of New York, made a minority report, with a resolution that Sheridan is not entitled to the seat.

The reports were ordered printed, to be called up hereafter.

Mr. PIKE, from the same committee, reported in the Arkansas contested election case, that Gauze, the contestant, is not entitled to the seat, and that Asa Hodges, the sitting member, is.

Messrs. DAVIS and BOREMAN presented resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature in favor of appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented resolutions of the Illinois Legislature in favor of the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. INGALLS presented resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, asking for the organization of a district court for the Indian Territory. Referred. Also resolutions of the same body for the passage of a bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river according to the Eads plan. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorable on the House bill authorizing the promulgation of general regulations for the government of the army. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to admit free of duty the diamond necklace presented by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, and asked its present consideration, but Mr. CAMERON objected and it was placed on the calendar.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill for the admission of Colorado was called up as unfinished business.

Mr. PETTYCOCK said the Committee on Territories had considered the bill carefully, and from all the information gathered felt satisfied that the population of Colorado was nearly 140,000. The only possible question which could be raised against her admission was that of population, but as other States had been admitted with a population no larger than that of Colorado at the present day, he hoped that the objection would not be urged.

Mr. SARGENT said he objected to the large land grant made by the bill, and proposed to amend it. He also objected to the twelfth section, which provided that five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within Colorado, which have been or shall be sold by the United States prior or subsequent to the admission of such State into the Union, shall be paid to the State for the purpose of making such internal improvements as the Legislature thereof may direct. He moved to amend by striking out from the words "shall be sold by" and "prior or," so that the five per cent. should be paid upon the sale of the land subsequent to the admission of the State.

After debate the amendment of Mr. Sargent was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to add a proviso to the fifth section: "That no person shall not apply to any land already disposed of under the homestead laws of the United States, or any land now or hereafter reserved for the use of railroads."

He also moved to amend by inserting the word "agricultural" in the same section so it would read: "That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, &c., shall be paid to the State," &c. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT offered an additional section: "That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation and grant of this act." Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to amend so as to provide that a proclamation ordering an election for members of a constitutional convention shall be issued within the time fixed after the 1st day of September, 1875, instead of ninety days from the passage of the act. Agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment providing that an election to ratify or reject the constitution framed by the convention shall be held in the month of July, 1876. Agreed to. Yeas 28, nays 24.

Mr. HAGER submitted an amendment to section 8, providing that fifty sections of land, to be selected for the purpose of erecting public buildings in the State, shall be selected with the approval of the President. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS moved to amend the thirteenth section of the act (section 2,357 of the Revised Statutes applicable to the State when admitted), instead of the act of admission, by providing that the net appropriate the proceeds of the sales of public lands and to grant preemption rights." Agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., call attention to the fourth section of the bill, which, he said, compelled the people of Colorado to enact a Civil Rights bill before they would be admitted. He moved to strike out, in that section, the following words: "Provided that the constitution shall be Republican in form and make no distinction on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and to the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. SARGENT demanded the ayes and nays upon the amendment of Mr. Hamilton to strike out the words as above mentioned.

At the suggestion of Mr. Merrimon, Mr. HAMILTON modified his amendment so as to strike out the words "and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed."

Mr. HAMILTON, in support of his amendment, argued that no such provision as this had ever been applied to any State admitted.

Mr. SARGENT said when Nebraska came in the word admitted, and the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution had not been adopted. Now that amendment is part of the Constitution, and Congress has full power to require that the constitution of a State should make no distinction on account of race or color.

The amendment of Mr. Hamilton was rejected—yeas 19, nays 39. Messrs. Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

Mr. COOPER said that, as a member of the Committee on Territories, he opposed this bill on account of the small population of the Territory. The census of 1870 showed a population of 39,800, and he could not obtain evidence sufficient to satisfy him of the increase since that time claimed by the Chairman of the committee.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 43, nays 13, Messrs. Bogy and Kelly voting with the Republicans in favor of the bill, and Mr. Sprague voting with the Democrats in the negative.

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, the House bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States was taken up.

The provisions of the bill as it came from the House being similar to those for the admission of Colorado, Mr. SARGENT moved similar additional amendments made to that bill, which were agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON renewed his amendment to strike out the words in the clause providing for the formation of a constitution, "and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed." Rejected.

The bill, as amended, was considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in committee were concurred in.

Mr. BOGY moved that what was the population of the Territory of New Mexico.

Mr. SARGENT replied that the census of 1870 showed a population of 91,000, and it was a well known fact that the census of these Territories was not perfect.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 34, nays 11, Messrs. Bogy, Dennis, Gordon and Kelly voting with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Morton, Pease and Pratt with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of the questions arising thereon. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the vote by yeas and nays on the admission of Colorado was passed was reconsidered, and in the clause requiring the inhabitants of said Territory to declare that they forever disclaim all rights and title to unappropriated public lands and to all lands owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the latter words in regard to Indian or Indian tribes were stricken out. The bill then passed.

The bill in regard to counting votes for President and Vice President was read at length.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

This morning, after the passage of a number of bills by unanimous consent, the chairmen of the various Southern committees endeavored to secure consideration for their respective bills.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, pressed Louisiana.

Mr. POLAND thought Arkansas should have the preference, and Mr. COBURN was earnestly of the opinion that the bill and Harris. Vast wild orange groves have been budded with the sweet orange, and considerable groves of seedlings have been started. It is estimated that they have on those upper lakes one hundred thousand sweet trees which will soon be in bearing, and still the work goes on.

Mr. BUTLER suggested to the Democrats that if they believed the Attorney General so bad, they out to impeach him, but not to blackguard him. He would not attack a man who could not defend himself.

The discussion drifted through divers ways into the question of the political troubles in Alabama, and the use there of that in order to overthrow the Democracy the influencing of votes. On this point a noisy altercation took place between Mr. Aldrich, member of the Committee on Elections, and Mr. Pelham, the former asserting and the latter denying the use of such bacon to induce the colored voters to vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. SHEATS asserted that there never had been a pound of that bacon used to influence votes, and denounced as a lie the charge that the Republicans had purchased Democratic voters in Alabama, either by bacon or by any other improper means. [Laughter.]

A scene of great confusion and uproar took place, in which the principal actor was Mr. LUTTRELL, who called for the reading of an affidavit, and then when it was read sought to have it read again, in order that he might occupy the remainder of his five minutes by a speech. Several Republicans insisted that the paper should not be read, and Mr. LUTTRELL asserted that the other side was trying to stifle free speech.

At length Mr. G. F. HOAR interfered on behalf of Mr. Luttrell, claiming that he had a right to suspend the reading of the paper and to proceed with his remarks.

Under the rule the House refused to that effect, the disorder gradually lessened and the committee drifted away from the Alabama episode and proceeded with the consideration of the bill.

The committee, after disposing of nine out of sixty-eight pages of the bill, rose.

Mr. SYPHER, rising to a personal explanation, took exception to Mr. Eldridge's having had printed in the *Record* a personal thing at him (Sypher) in this remark: "I do not propose to hear from the gentleman from Louisiana. That people has suffered enough from his sort." This remark was not in the regular report of the proceedings, but had been added by Mr. Eldridge. Now, said Mr. SYPHER, if there is any meaner sort than he and his sort, they must be mighty low. [Shouts of "order" "order!" Take it down," &c.] If it is unparliamentary I withdraw it. I do not wish to transcend the rules of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I said that, and I meant it.

Mr. SYPHER—The act of attacking a member under the guise of making a personal explanation (alluding to Mr. Eldridge's correction of the *Record*) can only be characterized as cowardly and contemptible.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I made no personal explanation, although it is so headed in the *Record*. I did not consider it a personal explanation. There has been no change in the report of my speech, and

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1875.

THERE are some grounds for entertaining the opinion that the Grand Jury of Westmoreland county do not, to any astonishing degree, possess BUTLER'S "faculty of investigation for finding out."

THE Republicans of Connecticut yesterday did a wise thing in renominating General JOE. HAWLEY for Congress. He has backbone, brains and conscience, and will carry his district by a handsome majority.

THERE will be one black swan in the next Congress, in the person of a colored Democratic member of the Lower House. He is from South Carolina, and his name is LEE. We shall expect the *Post* to pet him a good deal.

NEW YORK received the highest number of patents granted to any one State last year, and Pennsylvania came next, the issues being 2,785 and 1,744, respectively. Massachusetts ranked third in the list, her proportion being 1,506.

THE annual report of the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, published in the papers of that city on Tuesday, shows a large increase for last year in the receipts of flour, wheat and live stock at that point, as compared with 1873, and presents, on the whole, quite a gratifying picture of the business of the ambitious young metropolis of the Northwest.

IT HAS just leaked out that whisky *ad libitum* was furnished on the floor of the House, during the late filibustering struggle over the Civil Rights bill, in nice, old fashioned earthenware tea-pots. We never guessed, until now, on what grounds the Democratic minority based their protracted and spirited resistance, nor understood why there was so much Bourbon spouting.

THE special object of the appointment of Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Indiana, as Minister to Austria, is understood to be the negotiation of certain treaties with the Government of that country, which his long experience in foreign relations will enable him to prosecute with intelligence and to the advantage of our Government. He will not give up his prospects as a candidate for Governor of Indiana, and will return in time to take part in the election.

THE striking Fall River operatives are beginning to return to work. In their zeal to master capital, workingmen everywhere often forget that organization is a game which two can play at, and that, when employers combine in the same manner as the employed, it is generally shown that, just as labor without organization is weaker than organized capital, so labor with organization is weaker than combined capital—the original factors in the problem being in both cases the same.

THE revenue bill which passed the House yesterday, will, we think, prove stronger in the Senate than in the former body, so that there is a fair prospect of its becoming a law. Considering how large a portion of the House think no further taxation to be necessary, how many members there are who wanted the increase distributed in a different way, and how manifestly impossible it was to make a selection which would not have brought down an interested clamor against it, Mr. DAWES and the Republicans have probably done the best they could.

IN A suit brought by a bondholder of a Vermont national bank, to recover for certain bonds deposited in the bank for safe keeping, and which were stolen some four years ago, the Supreme Court of that State has just decided that the stockholders of the bank could not be held responsible for the loss. This is an important decision; but it would really seem, either that banks should be compelled to notify special depositors of the absence of responsibility, or else where there is a pretense of responsibility, the reality should be substantiated by the courts. In the case referred to, the bank officers solicited the deposit, and the coupons were regularly paid by the bank.

CONGRESSMAN MAGEE, a Democratic member from the Fifteenth district of this State, intends, it is said, establishing in Washington, at an early day, "a first-class Democratic daily, which will be the national organ of the party." Mr. DAVIS is reported to be quite wealthy, and has for nearly twenty years edited the York County *Democrat*. He has also served in our State Legislature, and was, we believe, a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1868. We mention these facts in order that when his paper gives up the ghost, its sorrowing creditors and subscribers may fully know whom to sympathize and condole with.

THE Democratic Legislature of Missouri has refused to cede to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over certain lands used for national cemeteries at Jefferson City and Springfield, in that State. In every other State in which national cemeteries are located, the General Government has been endowed with the exclusive right and privilege of taking care of the graves of the patriots and heroes who fought and died to maintain the integrity and perpetuity of the Union. The Bourbon Representatives of Missouri, however, are as little inclined to honor them in their death as in their lives, and hence it is the most natural thing in the world that they should refuse to turn these sacred lots over to the protection of the Government they died to sustain.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, one of the signers of the late "Republican" call for the Faneuil Hall meeting of protest against the course of the administration with respect to the Louisiana question, now admits "that the impression that the late war had settled the question of the security of the Government was a grievous mistake, and that in some respects the Government was never in a more insecure condition than now." The progress of events is fast convincing even the most skeptical that the rebellion was not a mere petulant freak, but a sullen, cruel passion, of a nature approximating that of the mighty natural principle with which it wrestled in so fierce and bloody a fashion; and so tenacious of life as not only to have survived that struggle, but to be able to mutter a challenge for another.

WITH reference to the statement made yesterday in these columns concerning the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, holding the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company responsible for the value of certain articles shipped over its line and badly injured in consequence of being delayed by reason of a strike of the brakemen on a portion of the road, the General Manager of the company writes us, explaining that the property in question was injured on the Atlantic and Great Western road by a strike of the brakemen on that road, and not on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the suit being brought against the latter company merely as the agent who delivered the property to the consignee, and defended by it only for account of the Atlantic and Great Western company, who was the real defendant in the case, and under whose instructions the suit was contested.

INDICATIONS of an early renewal of business activity reach us from various quarters, and this appears to be especially true of our manufacturing interests. In addition to the general resumption of work at the great iron and steel works at Troy, New York, we observe that the extensive car shops of Albany are about to start on full time again, and that the Schenectady Locomotive Works are commencing upon a number of new engines for the Central Pacific Railroad. In New Jersey, too, the prospects are considered good. In Elizabeth the Singer Sewing Machine Company has re-employed twenty-seven hundred operatives, who until recently have been idle. A great stove foundry in the same place, which has been working only one-third of its force, has re-employed its complement of five hundred men. Similar reports come from the iron, cordage, cutlery, and other interests. In New England, also, prices have not only touched bottom, but have materially advanced during the past fortnight, so far as cotton and woolen goods are concerned. The falling off in the imports of foreign dress goods, and the substitution for domestic fabrics, has tended to bring about the present encouraging outlook. In New York city things again begin to look prosperous. New buildings to the cost of $1,021,550 were projected for the first two weeks of January, and the outlook is still more promising now. Out in the West a similar quickening is observable. In Indianapolis the rolling mills, machine shops, foundries, wheel works and other manufactories, are in active operation; the great iron and steel works at Joliet, Ill., are to be run to their full capacity; St. Louis is beginning to catch the infection, and in many other places, East and West, signs of a general improvement are visible. All this is not a little gratifying. We, too, shall begin to feel our stagnation slipping away as soon as the striking puddlers have found out that they are injuring themselves more than any one else. And, from present appearances, that will not be long.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES TACITLY ADMITTED.

The address of the Southern members of Congress to their constituents, begging them, as they love their section and would promote its interests, not to indulge, for a while hence, at least, in any acts of violence or brutality toward the negroes or toward members of the Republican party, is a tacit confession, by those who signed it, that the South has been, heretofore, disgraced by lawlessness, violence and brutality of all kinds. It needs no Congressional Investigation Committee to establish that fact. The Southern Democratic members of Congress virtually confess it by counseling their people to abstain, hereafter, from the acts of blood and cruelty which have produced a reign of terror in nearly every Southern State.

If this address is *not* a confession to that effect, why was it issued? The Republican press, and Congressional committees have made the charges; and the Southern Democratic Congressmen respond by begging their constituents *not* to do what they have been charged with doing. Why this appeal to them to behave themselves, if they have been behaving themselves all the time? Why beg of them to be forbearing, and kind, and considerate, and to abstain from violence, if they have been, all along, forbearing, kind, considerate and submissive?

Mr. DAWES, and Mr. CONKLING, and Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. LOGAN, and the other representatives of the North, would think themselves guilty of deliberately insulting their people if *they* should issue such an address to them. The people of the North do not need any admonition from their Representatives to be law-abiding and quiet citizens, because all the world can see that they are such. And if the North does not need such a letter of admonition, how does it come that the South does, if the South is as innocent, quiet and submissive as the North?

It is very bold in Mr. GORDON and his Southern colleagues to stand up in the Senate and House and deny that there have been any such things as "outrages" at the South, and to charge that the current stories of Southern violence are Northern fabrications for political effect. As attorneys for their guilty clients they professionally put in the plea of "not guilty." But denials, unfortunately for those who deny, do not and cannot upset established facts; and those bold Southrons evince their consciousness that their plea is not good, by their plaintive exhortation to their clients to keep quiet while the trial is going on before the nation. Innocent people, conscious of their innocence, do not need to be exhorted to continue innocent.

The Southern Democrats in Congress have undoubtedly felt themselves in an ugly position while constantly denying what the evidence daily turning up was constantly proving to be true. This same kind of lying was kept up all through the Kansas struggle, when the Free State men were kept daily in hot water from proslavery persecution, from border raids, midnight burnings and frequent assassinations. The Associated Press daily brought us dispatches from St. Louis denying the allegations in general and in detail, and the atmosphere of Kansas was constantly represented as heavenly and serene, while it was as near being infernal as anything on this earth can be. The true reports of daily outrages upon free State settlers were persistently held up by the Democrats of that day as having been manufactured for political effect, and the resemblance between the state of affairs then existing in Kansas and those now or lately existing in the South is almost identical. The resemblance fails in this one respect, that the Kansas outrages were confined to one State, whilst the Southern outrages extend throughout the South. And it also fails in one other respect—the Border Ruffians never had issued to them an address counseling them to be good citizens. The Democratic Congressman of 1856 was not half so sly as his congener of 1875.

We accept, for just what it is worth, the tacit admission of the violence, bloodshed and lawlessness which have been prevailing at the South, contained in the appeal to the White Leaguers and Ku-Klux to keep quiet for awhile. It means simply this: "Gentlemen, there are two very important elections just about to come off in New Hampshire and Connecticut. Our Democratic friends in those States are not very fastidious, nor very easily moved; but they do not like to be met, every morning, while prosecuting a canvass, with reports of Coushatta massacres and Vicksburg slaughters. It is advisable, therefore, that you should sheathe your glittering bowie knives and pocket your revolvers for a little while. There will be just as many niggers to shoot at, after those elections, as now; therefore, put a present restraint upon your cut-throat proclivities, and after the Connecticut election is over, you can make up for lost time and bag all the human game you want. We can face it out, after that, and heap ridicule upon the 'outrage' business, as we have done heretofore." This is the sum total of what the Southern address really means; but it is none the less a confession, as we have said, that the "outrage" stories were records of actual facts.

THE recent letting of the stonework on the lock of the ship canal at Sault Ste. Maria shows an inexcusable ignorance of law, as well as disregard of the interests of American labor and productions, on the part of the United States Engineer Department. It appears that some of the bidders were assured by the Engineer Department that they would be allowed to import the stone from Canada free of duty, which when the bids were opened, the bid based on Canada stone was the lowest. This naturally excited great indignation on the part of bidders who founded their bids on American stone and American labor, and through them the matter was brought to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, who promptly decided that there was no law authorizing the introduction of the stone into the United States free of duty, and that no such discrimination against American labor and material could be allowed. The result of this decision was the withdrawal of the Canadian bid, and the muddle now is whether the contract should be awarded to the lowest bidders for American stone and labor, or whether there should be another letting. The American bid is founded on stone to be furnished from the Marblehead quarries near Sandusky, the same quarries from which the stone was taken for the old locks, and which has no superior in America. It might be well for our United States Engineers to consider the condition of our country and the suffering of our laboring classes in their future operations, and not try to build up Canada at the expense of our suffering people, who are clamoring for work.

TO-DAY delegations from the principal New York trade organizations, from the Buffalo Board of Trade, and other commercial bodies of that State, will have a hearing before the Legislature on the subject of deepening the canal channels, reducing the tolls and abandoning the laterals. The question is a vital one to that State, and particularly to New York city. The Empire State has not provided for retaining the trade she once held, and rival States and cities are gradually stealing it away from her. Philadelphia, with her extensive lines of railways, is becoming no ordinary rival to New York city; Baltimore is offering special inducements to draw the carrying trade in her direction; Virginia, too, is a bidder for transportation from the West; Georgia is inviting a similar movement through her own territory, and energetic measures are being prosecuted with the view of alluring the produce of the West toward the Gulf. Our Canadian neighbors, also, are thoroughly aroused to the exigencies of the question, and their government is active and liberal in aid of the movement to make Montreal the commercial center of the seaboard; but while all these various communities are sparing no pains to improve their routes and draw transportation to their cities, New York has no better facilities to offer than she had twenty-five years ago. Unless she awakes at once to her interests her golden opportunity will pass, and the commercial supremacy she has so long enjoyed will become the possession of her neighbors.

Out in Nevada they are excavating chambers in snow banks and fitting them up in advance for summer residences.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The demoralization of the Northern Democracy, and, for that matter, of the better classes of the Southern Democracy, also, under the relentless discipline of the White Leaguer leaders, who are bent on "nationalizing" Southern issues for the next Presidential campaign, recalls attention to some of the half-forgotten lines of James Russell Lowell. The following are compiled without other change from two of his Hosea Bigelow chapters:

"It's necessary to take a confident tone
With the public; but here, just among us, I own
Things look blacker'n thunder. Ther's no use denyin'
We're clean out o' money an' most out o' lyin',
Ye see, hitherto it's *our own* knave an' fools
That we've used (those for whetstones an' t'others ez tools)
An' now our las' chance is in puttin' to test
The same kin' o' cattle up North and up West,
They *ain't worth a cuss*, I set nothin' by 'em;
But we're in *sech a fix* that I s'pose we must try 'em.
Ain't the safeguards o' freedom upsot, 'z you may say,
Ef the right of rev'lution is took clean away?
An' doesn't the right prima-facy include
The bein' entitled to *suit* be subdued?
Times mus' be pooty thoroughly out o' all jint
Ef we can't make a good constitootional pint!
But gen'lemen, 'scuse me, I ain' such a raw cus
Ez to go luggin' elderkence into a caucus:
I'm so kin' o' used to convickin' the masses
O' th' advantage o' bein' self-govurnin' asses,
I forgut that we're all o' the sort thet pull wires
An' arrange for the public their wants an' desires,
An' thet wut we hed met for wuz jes' to agree
Wut the people's opinions *in future should be;*
And soin our own case I ventur' to hint
That we'd better not air our perceedin's in print.
Nor was reserlootions ez long ez your arm
Thet may, ez things heppen to turn, do us harm;
For when you've done all, your *real* meanin' to smother,
The darned things 'll up an' *mean sumthin'* or *nother.*
An' my notion is to keep dark an' lay low
Till we see the right minute to put in our blow!"

The warm sun thaws the cold, benumbed earth,
And makes it tender: gives a second birth
To the dead swallow: wakes in hollow tree
The drowsy cuckoo and the humble-bee.

Among other grubs the warm weather has brought out the corner loafer.

Don't be too sure. One swallow does not make a summer, nor one thaw a spring.

Irwin has skedaddled from Washington. He has probably gone in search of Schumaker's lost memory.

Already the fragrance of May-time blossoms is scented afar by those who have imaginative noses.

Five temperance journals in different parts of the country have recently suspended publication for want of support.

Great times are expected in San Francisco on St. Patrick's day. O'Connell French, a grandson of the great Dan, is to be orator.

Rev. Mr. Buzzard is the name of an Iowa preacher, a portion of whose congregation say he doth carry on uncleanly.

The widow of Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer, is living in Cincinnati with her two children, in straightened circumstances.

Mrs. George Trask, widow of the late "anti-tobacco apostle," announces that "business will be continued at the old stand."

The Illinois Legislature talks of abolishing the grand jury system. Guess it is the petit jury system that wants remodeling rather than the grand.

Appreciation. In Illinois the wages of female teachers have risen seventy-four per cent. in fifteen years, the wages of male only sixty-three per cent.

The national societies of the Baptist denomination intend to hold their anniversary in Philadelphia next May. There is plenty of water in the Schuylkill.

Scott is bringing Garrett down to basement rates. The fare from Cincinnati to St. Louis is now one dollar. The next step will probably be to carry passengers scot free.

"Goot morning, goot morning," said a German friend to us, yesterday. "*I shoost tink summer ha' come back!*" The unkindness of the weather thawed his speech into English.

The contributions to the "teachers and pupils' fund" for the Agassiz memorial at Boston now amount to $9,192, coming from 86,696 persons. South Carolina contributed twenty-five cents.

New Orleans proposes to cultivate the eucalyptus tree, which is believed to possess so much virtue as an absorbent of malarial emanations. Hope it will also allay the White League fever.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* lately appeared with the headline "Finance and Trade" where "Marriages" should have been. Still it is doubtful whether any mistake was made.

The Chicago *Tribune* editorially states that there are many thousands of men in Illinois having five hundred or a thousand dollars each, which they would readily invest in any productive enterprise.

The government of Newfoundland has resolved to exercise its right of pre-emption in regard to the property of the Anglo-American Cable Company. This should put an end to the cable monopoly.

The United States will have its turn with political revelations and character paintings, after the order of the Greville memoirs, when Thurlow Weed completes his autobiography, which he is now writing.

The mining excitement at Newburyport, Mass., is daily and rapidly increasing. Two large sales of mining lands were made on Friday, and three others were being negotiated on Saturday. The purchasers were all from abroad.

Beautiful weather! We hope Old Probs is playing a square game, and not merely giving us the dare for no other purpose than to throw us off our guard, and then to pour out the vials of his polar wrath upon our overcoatless shoulders.

Do you know that, a hundred thousand years ago, the stars which now form the "big dipper" were arranged in the form of a large cross, and that, a hundred thousand years hence, they will assume the form of an elongated dipper, very different in shape from the one now seen?

"What Monaco is and Baden was to Europe, Virginia City," says the *Chronicle* of that place, "is to the United States." In that city alone there are sixteen faro banks, and each of the fourteen of which pays a license of $270 a quarter, or $1,080 a year, making a total revenue from one district alone of $21,660.

In a case concerning the seizure and impounding of a cow in New Jersey last week, the animal's tail was actually offered in evidence; the testimony being so close that it required the measurement of that useful appendage to decide whether it was possible to effect a seizure in the manner described.

The Texas Live Cattle Importation Company is the name of a company recently organized in London. Based on a capital of twenty-five million dollars, the plans contemplate the establishment of a regular line of steamers between Galveston and London, adapted especially to the business of carrying live cattle to England and bringing immigrants to Texas.

PERSONAL.

Judge Longstreet, of South Carolina, tells a sad tale of Miss Catherine Beecher's youth. Years ago she was betrothed to Alexander Fisher, the Admirable Crichton of fifty years ago, who was shipwrecked and drowned, and her life has been a perpetual mourning.

Professor L. W. Peck, who has just been placed in charge of the department of Industrial Drawing in the College of Mechanic Arts in the University of Minnesota, was for six years a carrier of the Providence *Journal*. He is a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology.

A shocking case of suffering is mentioned by a Boston paper. Rev. Mr. Dunning, a most benevolently active Christian, it is stated, "found one family in his district destitute of almost everything, with six children and the father lying dead in the house." Seven persons lying dead in one house, and all members of one family, is something that cannot easily be paralleled in the history of peaceful times.

On Monday evening of this week, Oscar Baring, known in St. Joseph, Mo., as Bluadit, employed on the *Banner*, the German newspaper, as a reporter, was arrested in that city charged with embezzling $1,500 as business manager of the Easton (Pa.,) *Morning Dispatch*. Other speculations in Easton are also charged against him. He has been brought back on a requisition from the Governor of this State.

The Nashville *Union and American*, of Monday, says: "The remains of the late E. F. Knipe, followed by several of his old comrades in arms and other friends, were conveyed yesterday morning to Mount Olivet, where they were placed in a private vault. A dispatch was received from his brother, General Joseph Knipe, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to the following effect: 'Bury him among the people whom he loved and for whom he fought; I am too poor to bear the expense of his removal here.' This, coming from an ex-Federal officer with regard to his ex-Confederate brother, was supposed by some to indicate a want of proper fraternal feeling; but the cordial relations which had always existed between the two forbid such an idea. We have no doubt General Knipe meant every word he said."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAST JOURNALS OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE, in Central Africa, from 1865 to his Death. Continued by a Narrative of his Last Moments and Sufferings, Obtained from his Faithful Servants Chuma and Susi. By Horace Waller, F. R. G. S., Rector of Twywell, Northampton. With Maps and Illustrations. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

It hardly expresses our view of this book to say it is a remarkable one. It is even more, and has some features without a parallel as a narrative of actual facts. During the period when Livingstone was hid away in the wilds of Africa, Christian philanthropists everywhere were constantly yearning for tidings, such was the interest of the Christian world in him. The meagre accounts from him showed that his explorations were without a precedent and mingled with these great achievements, he was at the same time performing a philanthropic work that all time would feel its beneficial effects. He had all the elements of a scientific and geographical explorer, and we find throughout his journal notables of the habits of animals, birds, fishes, descriptions of food plants and other vegetation. His adventures with the natives, discoveries, and sketches of the country, render the book of fascinating interest. Livingstone possessed a strong and determined will, great physical strength, keen mental abilities and had great faith in his work. He seems to have had strong faith that God would honor him with success in his great work.

It is something marvelous that his journals of seven years should be found intact, considering the fearful odds which he had to contend with, in the prosecution of his great work. There is not a break in the wonderful narrative. In the preface of the editor an interesting account appears of the manner in which the journals came into his hands.

Dr. Livingstone's history for over thirty years has been an eventful one. In 1840 he first visited Africa, as a missionary of the London Missionary Society, and was stationed among the Bechuanas, and in 1851 his first expedition was made into the interior. In the year 1853 he left Kuruman on his second journey, and passed directly to Linyante, and then came due west to Lower Guinia, on the Atlantic coast. Thence retracing his steps to Linyante, he turned eastwardly to Zambesi, and reached Quilmane, at its mouth, in 1856, just four years after his last departure from Cape Town. In these four years Dr. Livingstone traveled nine thousand miles. He then returned to England, and published a volume called "Missionary Travels, and Researches in South Africa." In 1858 he returned to Africa and further explored the Zambesi. During this tour his wife joined him and died from malarial fever. He returned to England and left a third time for Africa and confined his exploration in the broad region north of the Zambesi. This tour extended from April 7, 1866, when he arrived at Pemba, to the date of his death on the border of Lake Bangelo, May 1, 1873. This volume gives the thrilling narrative of those years. The remarkable expedition of Stanley, under the auspices of the New York *Herald*, and their meeting at Unyanyembe, in February, 1872, is fresh in the minds of our readers. Much of the interest of this work arises from the fact that the records are reported in Livingstone's own language.

On the 27th of April the last entry was made in his journal, as follows: "Knocked up quite, and remain—recover—sent to buy milch-goats. We are on the banks of the Mobilamo." He gradually grew worse and appeared in a dying condition. After great exertions he was carried by his native men to the village of Ulala, which he reached April 30. That night he sent for Susi, and asked whether those were his men shouting. Susi replied that it was the natives scaring away a buffalo from their fields. He then asked how many days it was to the Luapula, and soon afterward sighed as if in great pain, and said, "Oh, dear!" and then dozed off. At midnight Susi was sent for again, and Livingstone took a dose of calomel. He then said, in a feeble voice, "All right; you can go now." These were his last words. At 4 A. M. the boy ran to Susi, and said, "Come to Bwana. I am afraid; I don't know if he is alive." Susi called Chumah and four other men, and they entered the hut. Their master was not on the bed, but kneeling beside it; a candle, stuck by its own wax to the top of the box, shed a light sufficient for them to see his form. His body was stretched forward, his head buried in his hands upon the pillow. One of the men approached softly and put his hands to his cheeks. They were quite cold. Livingstone was dead. A little while afterwards the cocks crew. It was the morning of May 1st, 1873.

The singular events and perils through which his African servants passed to deliver his embalmed body, the general lamentation over his death and his burial in Westminster Abbey, are fresh in the minds of our readers.

Viewing his remarkable career as a whole, the reader is at a loss which element of his character to most admire. His work in a scientific point of view cannot be estimated. There appears, however, throughout his record, towering above every other consideration, an earnest desire to do good to the natives, and to use means to abolish the cursed slave trade. The editing of the journals has been performed with signal ability by Rev. Mr. Waller, and Harper & Brothers have displayed great energy in its early publication, and bringing the book out in such a sumptuous style. It is another evidence of the vast resources of this princely publishing house.

THY VOYAGE; OR, A SONG OF THE SEAS, and other Poems. By the Rev. E. F. Burr, D.D., author of "Ecce Coelum," etc. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, 129 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

As a specimen of beautiful handicraft, this volume will compare favorably with the best illustrated books of the holiday season. It is a suitable book for a gift at any time. It is square quarto in form, printed on thick paper, with seventeen elegant illustrations. The poems, "Thy Voyage," "Thy Church," "Thy Home," are short and embody some elevated and pure thoughts. Dr. Burr had attained much celebrity as a writer on astronomy, and his treatise on the relations of science and religion. In this new *role* of authorship he has hardly met the expectations of his admirers. The book, however, is one worthy of the center table, and its superb typographical finish and sumptuous embellishments reflect credit upon the Methodist Book Concern at New York.

FRATERNAL CAMP-MEETING SERMONS AT ROUND LAKE CAMP-MEETING. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

Many will recall the glowing accounts of the great Fraternal Camp-Meeting, held at Round Lake, New York, in July of last year, at which representative ministers were present of this country and Canada of all the different branches of the great family of Methodists. It was fraternity in fact and not merely in name. Twenty-three sermons are reproduced with conscientious fidelity by Mr. S. M. Stiles and J. G. Patterson, of ministers of might in their respective churches. Nine of them are by Bishops, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church South. Distinguished ministers of both these bodies also delivered discourses. The Methodist Church was ably represented by Rev. Alexander Clark, A. M., the talented editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, of this city. Besides the sermons, Bishop Peck opens the volume with a graceful Introduction, and the volume closes with a graphic picture of a fraternal meeting. To Joseph Hillman, Esq., President of the Round Lake Camp-Meeting Association, is awarded the honor of the consummation of this grand affair, the first of any such gatherings. The book ought to have a wide sale.

HELPS TO PRAYER: A Manual, Designed to aid Christian Believers in Acquiring the Gift, and in Maintaining the Practice and Spirit of Prayer. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

Although the author's name does not appear on the title page, it is understood that Rev. Dr. Kidder, of Drew Theological Seminary, prepared this manual. The design of the work is to give specific instructions as to the different forms of prayer. The first part is devoted to the "Right Views of Prayer," private, family, social and public prayer, with suitable suggestions to cultivate the gifts. The second part gives "Forms of Prayer" for children, youth, adults; questions for self-examination, &c. These "Helps to Prayer" are not merely forms, but comprise aids that ought to be of essential service. The book is handsomely gotten up and is worthy of extensive patronage.

CAMP TABOR. A Story of Child Life in the Woods. By M. H. N. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This is a delightfully well told story, in which are narrated the efforts of Ben and Bentie to seek the Savior, and the sequel. It pictures scenes of the "Camp Tabor" life and the incidents of camp-meeting at that grove, in New Jersey. The charming episodes of child life will be richly relished by young people. This is the "Third Volume of the Ben and Bentie Series." It is an excellent book for the Sunday School library.

MEMOIR OF REV. BENJAMIN G. PADDOCK. By Rev. Z. Paddock, D. D. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

In this most excellent portraiture of Rev. B. G. Paddock, by Dr. Z. Paddock, a minister of some fame for over half a century, we have some graphic pictures of early Ministerial associates in the body of the book, and extended sketches in an Appendix, of Rev. G. Gary, Abner Chase, Wm. Case, Seth Mattison, Isaac Puffer, Charles Giles and others. The main features of Mr. Paddock's eventful ministerial life cover a period from 1809 to 1843, when he assumed a superannuate relation until his death, some two years since. His work chiefly took place in the territory of the old Genesee Conference, of historic fame. Aside from the personal features of this memoir, in which the lights and shades of ministerial life are portrayed, it also gives a history of the grand events of the country, which are interwoven throughout its pages, and for this reason, possesses intrinsic merit to the general reader.

QUEEN LOUISA OF PRUSSIA; or Goodness in a Palace. (From German Sources.) By Catherine E. Hurst. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

None can read this delineation of the good Queen Louisa of Prussia, mother of the present Emperor of Germany, who was her second son, without admiring the excellent Christian graces of one who was surrounded with the temptations and vicissitudes of royalty. The work is the fruits of the careful preperation of matter from German sources, during the residence abroad of Mrs. Prof. Hurst, of Drew Theological Seminary. It is a charming life history for young people of both sexes to read with profit. She was a noble specimen of a queen and woman.

STATE NEWS.

A mild type of scarlet fever prevails in Johnstown and vicinity.

McCue will be hung at Williamsport on the 20th of March, instead of on the 17th.

Allentown has a scarcity of water, owing to an undiscovered leak in the main pipe.

Mary Gallagher, of Allentown, aged thirteen, is the subject of a "mysterious disappearance."

Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, the other day gave the Poor Relief Association of that place $200 in cash.

Some benevolent ladies of Chester on one of their visits among the poor found a colored woman who claims to be 120 years old.

There is a lady residing in Harrisburg who saw the funeral of George Washington.

The ice on portions of the Susquehanna is thirty inches thick. The average thickness is from twenty to twenty-four inches.

Last Thursday afternoon the Methodist church at Tioga caught fire on the interior. The flames were subdued after the building had been damaged to the amount of a few hundred dollars.

A Williamsburg woman has an artificial jaw, and an exchange asks if she wore the other one out. Of course she did; and she has already worn the new one out, too. You don't suppose she would leave it at home when she went out, do you?

They had an interesting law suit before Justice Reifsnyder in Penns valley, Centre county, a few days ago, all about a set of teeth. The set was left to one of the parties by an ancestor, but they didn't fit him; and, as they were not in use, a friend borrowed them to wear to a party, and he afterwards refused to return them. An injunction was served on the detendant to make him quit using the teeth.

A Bethlehem sleighing party of young girls missed one of their number when about a mile from home, and turning back found her gently snooding in the snow, she having first fallen asleep and then fallen out of the sleigh. It is hardly necessary to explain that the only member of the pantaloon gender in that sleigh was the driver—and all the love and romance of youth had long since exuded from his soul.

At a fair at Gilbertsville last week, three young ladies contested for a gold watch, which was won by Miss Emma Nester. The Pottstown *Ledger* says when the announcement was made a wild scene of excitement ensued. Miss Nester "was at once surrounded by a crowd of admiring swain, who carried her bodily from the hotel to the bar-room below, and sat her upon the counter, and called for drinks all around. The lady, not to be outdone by the gallant attentions paid her, generously footed the bill."

The Potter *Journal* says: Away back among the first years of this century, Joseph and Rachel Fessenden were married. They were blessed with thirteen children, of whom eleven are still living—two girls and nine boys. One girl died in 1807 and a boy in 1826. Forty-eight years ago last September the last death occurred in this large family of children. The oldest child was seventy-one last November, and the youngest forty-seven last August. The eleven children are living in five different States. Some of them went through hard fought battles, and others have lived the precarious life of the lumber woods.

Mr. James M. Smeck, of Reading, has a map of Philadelphia and parts adjacent, with a perspective view of the State House, which was published in 1750 by N. Scull and G. Heap, when that town had less than 2,500 houses, and the only public buildings were as follows: "Court house, two Quaker meeting houses, two Presbyterian meeting houses, one Church of England, one Baptist meeting house, one German Lutheran church, one German Calvinist church, one Moravian church, one Mass house, Academy, Quaker school house, city almshouse, Quaker almshouse, hospital, prison and workhouse."

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NOTICE.
Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to
LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD, deceased. Writ of Partition or Valuation. No. 6, Sept. T., 1874.
To Edward Crawford, Sarah Elizabeth Crawford, intermarried with R. J. McClure, Almeda Maria Crawford, Emily J. Crawford, intermarried with D. C. Tichner and R. J. McClure, Executor.
You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises in Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, &c., at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, A. D. 1875. Tu

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS Testamentary have been granted by the undersigned on the Estate of JOHN S. HALL, late of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same forthwith, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement without delay.
E. HOUSE, Executor,
Freehold Bank,
No. 68 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
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SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

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ESTABLISHED 1835.

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

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200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,

25 barrels prime Navy Beans.

15 barrels Choice Silver-skinned Onions.

150 bags Timothy Seed,

75 bags Clover Seed.

30 tubs Ref. Butter.

150 jars Cider Jelly, (gallons).

50 barrels 3-year-old Vinegar, 12c ₱ gal.

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TTHS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 21, 1875.

THE condition of the Pittsburgh loan market is unchanged. The subject that today attracts the most attention in monetary circles is the suspension of the banking house of Hart, Caughey & Co. The senior partner has been in the banking business in this city for over thirty-five years, and his house has always bore the reputation of being one of the most conservative, well-managed and solid houses in the city, and doing a limited but safe business. Their troubles, however, date back to September, 1873, at which time they had locked up with Jay Cooke & Co. $15,197 26. The numerous failures in mercantile circles since that time have impaired their resources, until they found themselves unable to longer continue the struggle to recover.

They state their liabilities at about $160,000, with assets at $130,000, and, as "liquidation always means loss," there will probably be a shrinkage in these figures. Personally, the members of the firm have the sympathies and best wishes of the banks and the public. Yet their suspension is greatly to be regretted at this time, when every influence possible is needed to restore lost confidence and animate the deadened energies of the community.

—It will be seen by our Harrisburg dispatches that the bank bill has passed the second reading in the Senate. We have before us a copy of the bill as passed, and epitomize it as follows:

The first section provides that corporations for the purpose of banking may be formed by not less than three persons, who shall enter into articles of association and file the same with the Attorney General. Notice of intention to form such corporation must be published once a week for three months before the application is presented. No bank shall be formed with a less capital than $50,000, and the shares shall not be less than $50 each. Stockholders are made individually liable to an amount equal to a par of their stock, equally and ratably, but not the one for the other.

The clause regulating the right to hold real estate is the same as the national banking law, with the exception that banks organized under the provisions of this act can hold such real estate as shall be mortgaged to them in good faith as security for debts contracted.

Section nine is copied from the national banking law, and requires fifty per cent. of the capital to be paid in before commencing business, and ten per cent. per month thereafter until the whole has been paid in.

Section twelve requires that every organization must have at least five directors, one of whom shall be the president; also, that no cashier, clerk or teller in any of the corporations organized under this act shall be eligible as a director. Each director is required to own, free from all encumbrance, ten shares of stock.

Dividends may be declared quarterly or semi-annually in each year, of so much of the net profits of the corporation as may be judged expedient, but, before declaring a dividend, at least one-tenth of the net profits shall be carried to surplus account until the surplus account amounts to 25 per cent. of the capital, after which time dividends of the whole amount of the earnings may be made and declared.

So far the bill is a good one, and is largely modelled on the national banking law, and if this was the whole of the bill we should be pleased to see it become a law.

Section thirty, over which there was a good deal of discussion, provides that "bank charters, under the provisions of this act, shall not pay interest on deposits, and any violation of this section shall work a forfeiture of the charter of the bank so paying interest."

Should this provision of the bill become a law it would remain forever a dead letter on the statute books. The restriction is so absolute and sweeping as to make the whole bill useless.

The use of money is a valuable consideration and is entitled to a reasonable compensation. The *rate* that should be paid for money is a question open to a difference of opinion. We so recently gave our opinion on the subject of paying high rates for call deposits, that we will not here reiterate them; but when money is left with a bank for a specified time, and the bank can calculate upon the use of money so deposited, it is a proposition bordering on dishonesty on the part of the depositor for the use of his funds.

The evils attending the payment of interest on daily balances have frequently been brought to the attention of Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, and efforts have been made by the more conservative bankers to discourage the practice. In his last report to Congress, the Secretary states that the difficulty in the way of legislation is, that while Congress has the power to prohibit National Banks from paying interest on deposits, it has no such power with reference to the State banks and private bankers. The only practicable legislation upon this subject which would cover all cases and reach all banks and bankers alike would seem to be the imposition of a special tax upon all interest bearing deposits. The effort of the Pennsylvania Legislature to reach the evil in the section above quoted, would certainly prove abortive, as it would not apply to national or private banks, or to State banks already organized.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 24, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1862	118¾	———	118¾	———	118¾	———
5-20's, 1864	118¾	———	118¾	———	118¾	———
5-20's, 1865, reg.	119⅜	———	119⅜	———	119⅜	———
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅜	———	119⅜	———	119⅜	———
5-20's, 1867	119⅝	———	119⅝	———	119⅝	———
5-20's, 1867 Registered	119⅛	———	119⅛	———	119⅛	———
5-20's, 1868	119½	———	119½	———	119½	———
10-40's, reg.	116¼	———	116¼	———	116¼	———
10-40's, coupons	116⅛	———	116⅛	———	116⅛	———
Currency 6's	124½	———	124½	———	124½	———
New Funded Loan	114⅛	———	114⅛	———	114⅛	———
Western Union Tel.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Quicksilver	34½	———	———	———	———	———
Pacific Mail	31¾	32	32	32	32¼	32⅜
Panama	118	———	———	———	———	———
Adams Express	101	101	101	———	———	———
Wells, Fargo & Co.	85½	———	———	———	———	———
American Express	63½	———	———	———	———	———
New York Central	104¼	———	104¼	———	104¼	104¼
Erie	27¾	———	27¾	———	27¾	27¾
Michigan Central	73¾	———	73¾	———	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central	101¾	101	100¾	———	———	———
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	94½	———	———	———	94½	———
Chicago & Northw'n	42¾	42¾	42¾	———	42¾	42¾
Do preferred	54	54½	———	———	———	———
Rock Island	103¾	———	103¾	———	———	103¾
St. Paul common	34½	———	34½	———	34½	34½
Do preferred	54	54½	———	———	———	54½
Wabash common	10¾	11	11	———	11	11
Fort Wayne	97¾	———	———	———	———	———
Ohio & Mississippi	25	25	25	25	25	25
Union Pacific	39½	39¾	40	40	40	40
Harlem	128	———	127½	———	127½	———
Hannibal & St. Joe.	20	———	20½	———	20½	———
C., C. & I. C.	5	6	6	6	6	6
Tennessee 6's	67¾	———	67¾	———	67¾	———
Do. new	67¾	———	67¾	———	67¾	———
South Carolina, April	31½	———	31½	———	31½	———
South Carolina, July	32	———	32	———	32	———
Missouri 6's	97	———	97	———	96¾	———

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	57	
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	107	
Reading	56⅞	57
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	132	
Camden	11	
Lehigh Valley	63	63½
Allegheny Valley	91	
Central Transportation	44¾	44¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 24, 1875.

The course of trade to-day was quiet, with little of interest to note in any department of trade. The volume of transactions continues rather limited, as the stringency of the times has checked consumption to a very great extent in and around Pittsburgh, while out of town buyers are adhering closely to the cautious policy of buying only what is necessary for immediate trade. Retailers in this section are not generally carrying large stocks, which reduces the trade movement among wholesalers to the dimensions of a jobbing trade and makes business circles dull and sluggish generally.

The annual election of officers of the Chamber of Commerce, which takes place next Tuesday, is a matter of interest to the entire business community. Combinations of outside parties have already secured valuable results to Pittsburgh trade and commerce; and if kept up, it will bring almost incalculable advantages in the future. In that election there not only should all classes of business be represented, but every mercantile and manufacturing establishment in the city should be present to aid in its success. The objects to be gained through the Chamber of Commerce are of interest to all, and every one should unite in securing to it an unqualified success.

In the market transactions to-day, there was not much to note. Values were generally steady, and prices retained about the same position as previously noted. In grain, corn was a shade lower; wheat, oats, hay and feed were steady. The produce market was moderately active with a good demand and liberal transactions in butter and eggs, apples and potatoes. Flour was dull and unchanged. Provisions were moderately active at easy prices, while the groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hides and leather, and the cognate lines of trade in general merchandise experienced a limited and apathetic movement.

The total foreign exports of butter from New York from May 1, 1874, to February 17, 1875, amounted to 4,147,631 pounds, against 2,886,209 pounds for the same time in 1873-4. The exports of cheese during the time stated were equal to 86,191,182 pounds, against 80,533,183 pounds for the corresponding period in 1873-4.

The weekly circular of Mr. Charles A. Easton gives the receipts of cotton at the ports for the week ending last Friday at 104,067 bales, making since September 1, 1874, 2,763,372 bales, against 2,788,425 to same date last year. The exports for the week were 75,274 bales, making 1,958,845 bales since September 1, 1874, against 1,912,498 to same date previous year. The stocks compare as follows:

	1875.	1874.	1873.
At the ports.....bales	884,478	848,118	524,199
At interior towns.....	137,481	154,828	89,159
Total.....bales	991,959	1,002,946	613,358

It will be seen that the receipts at the ports to latest dates show a decrease of 85,053 bales as compared with last year, and 240,286 in excess of 1873. Taking into consideration stocks at home and abroad, quantity afloat, &c., the visible supply is represented to be 2,559,250 bales, against 2,541,310 last year; an increase of 17,940 bales as compared 1874, and an increase of 586,960 bales as compared with 1873. Stock held by Manchester spinners 245,000 bales, against 155,000 last year, and 135,000 the year before.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....1,520 Apples, bbls.....491
Cheese, bxs.....414 Corn, sks.....1,014
Wheat, sks.....1,700 Barley, sks.....140
Oats, sks.....1,520 Butter, pkgs.....191
Bacon, pcs.....344 Potatoes, bush.....2,304
Hay, bales.....130

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,509	7,854	13,423
Apples, bbls	404	1,027	1,431
Cheese, bxs	24	174	198
Corn, sks	4,265	3,756	8,121
Wheat, sks	1,481	3,816	5,297
Barley, sks	2,307	2,070	4,377
Rye, sks	508	42	550
Oats, sks	7,590	9,187	16,487
Butter, pkgs	844	525	1,369
Bacon, pcs	2,926	1,454	4,380
Bacon, tcs	830	417	1,247
Potatoes, bush	———	5,305	5,305
Hay, bales	2,343	2,704	7,047

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain are those stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain trade was a little slow today, and confined to small lots are rather limited. About eight cars of grain changed hands at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, which, with stocks on the premises to-day, makes a very fair average of transactions. Receipts continue light but are slightly increased over last week, being 47,328 bushels or all kinds of grain. The following shows the amount of grain "in sight" in this and many other here. Molasses, rice, syrups and spices are unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	20 c	Standard A	10¾
Choice Rio	19 c	Standard B	10¼
Prime Rio	18 c	Standard extra C	10 c
Good Rio	17 c	Choice yellow C	9¾
Java	33 c	American extra C	9 c
		Low Orleans	8½@9
Roasted Coffees.		Cut loaf	11½ c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Crushed	11 c
Rio, in bulk	25 c	Powdered	11 c
Java, in papers	41 c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in bulk	40½c		
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	Strictly ch'c N. O.	72c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Prime	65c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Good	60c
Japan	50c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25c@ 85	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Choice	85c@1 00	Sugar-house	44@50c
Rice.	₱ lb.	*Raisins.*	
Choice Carolina	8 c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Patna	7½@8 c	Valentias, ₱ lb	12 c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Currants, ₱ lb	7½c
Spices.		*Pepper.*	10@11 c
Cloves	55 c	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Allspice	17c@18c	Common	5½ c
Cassia	40 @45 c	Silver glass	9¼ c
Nutmegs	85@1 40	Corn	10¾c
Pepper	30 @37 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, ₱ lb kgs.	6c
Star, full weight	18c	Bi-carb, ₱ lb papers	8c
Stearine	18c		

The total exports of sugars from Havana and Matanzas from 1st January to latest dates compare thus:

	1875.	1874.	Bxs. Hds.	Bxs. Hds.
United States	33,472	15,470	9,010	11,279
Great Britain	12,233	———	24,151	2,686
North of Europe	180	———	863	———
Trieste	500	222	———	———
Spain	3,635	544	9,033	———
Rest of Europe	———	1,250	———	———
Other parts	370	15	275	———
Total	50,405	16,255	71,060	14,055

The exports as above show a decrease of 29,655 boxes, and an increase of 1,590 hogs-heads compared with the week ending to-day, and an increase of 10,310 boxes and of 1,447 hogsheads compared with 1874.

FISH—There is a moderately active jobbing trade, at generally steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel ₱ bbl.$25 00
No. 1 mess.....23 00
Extra No. 1 shore.20 00
Extra No. 1 bay...19 00
No. 1 bay.....14 00
Extra No. 2.....14 00
No. 2 mess.....11 00
No. 3.....
Georges codfish
medium, ₱ 100.....6 00
Large do, ₱ 100.....$6 50
Boneless codfish
White fish, ₱ half bbl.....6 50
Lake herring, ₱ half bbl.....4 87
Labrador herring, ₱ bbl.....8 75@9 00
Round do.....6 75@7 00

FRUITS—The market for round lots continues dull and depressed, while in a jobbing way trade is steady, but principally in low grades. Receipts for the week are 7,561 barrels against 7,200 last week, and 11,131 for the week ending four, sold on Change yesterday at a private rate. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour ₱ 20 bbls; No. 1 amber wheat do ₱ 50 bbls; No. 1 white family flour ₱ 50 bbls. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follow: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 25@6 00; rye flour $5 25; Graham flour $5 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $6 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $5 75; new $5 00@5 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—The market continues steady with receipts of 2,704 tons for the week, and 2,760 cars of timothy sold at the Chamber of Commerce this morning at $27 00 per ton; 1 car oat straw at $17 50; 3 cars do $18 00. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $27 00@28 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do at $24 00@25 00; mixed do $23 00@24 00; hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@28 00 ₱ ton; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is strong at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

The grocery trade continues limited, and the market has received a special demoralization from the uncertainty of the tariff questions affecting the trade, both by buying and selling interests here and in the East being unwilling to press business until a final settlement of these questions. Coffee and sugar are little firm, but still there is not much doing. The stock of Rio is accumulating at all seaboard ports, which tends to counteract the influence of the tariff agitation. Sugars are a little advanced in New York

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.
The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

THE WEATHER.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 24, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	29.71	35	87	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M..	29.75	49	58	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M..	29.78	51	71	N.W.	Gentle	Foggy.

Mean barometer....29.75 Highest thermom.. 69
Mean thermom..... 54 Lowest thermom.. 49

The Courts.

The Common Pleas No. 1 was yesterday engaged in hearing cases on the argument list, and No. 2 heard an argument in the Thirty-seventh ward case, elsewhere reported.

Burglary in Allegheny.

A gentleman named Bradley, residing at No. 27 Boyle street, Allegheny, called at the Mayor's office and gave information to the effect that burglars had broken into his house Tuesday night, and stolen a quantity of jewelry and clothing. A detective was sent to look after the thieves.

Flood at Mansfield.

About three o'clock on Tuesday, the ice in Chartiers creek broke near Mansfield, but its movement was impeded at the railroad bridge so that the low part of the town was completely inundated. The township bridge between North and South Mansfield was washed away and considerable damage done. All the fences in the neighborhood were thrown down, lumber washed away, and many families were compelled to quit their homes.

The "Forty-Niners."

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company, known as the "Forty-Niners, occurs on the 15th of March, when a reunion will take place at Schildecker's, on Diamond street. The management of the reunion is in the hands of D. P. Estep, F. C. Negley, J. S. Willock, Jr., Cooper Lib. Ely, Kane and James Conner, all well-known citizens, who know how it was in California in early times.

Fire at Irwin.

About twelve o'clock last night, Goehring's brick building at Irwin, Westmoreland county, was destroyed by fire, which originated in a heater. The building was occupied by four families, and part of it was used as a storeroom. The loss on the building cannot be given. Davis, Jones & Co. lose $15,000 on goods; insured for $9,000. The flames communicated to an adjoining frame building owned by the Westmoreland Coal Company, which was also destroyed.

A Spelling Match.

For some time past there have been rumors of a movement toward getting up a spelling match in the city. We understand that some of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the Third Presbyterian church have taken the matter in charge, and propose to spend an evening next week to give a regular old fashioned spelling match. As some of the most prominent members of the church, together with their friends, have consented to take part, we may look for a lively contest.

Curious Stones.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have seen two statements in your paper of curious stones found in Pine Hollow, who speaks of their rarity, and of a large specimen in their school. At the Cannel coal mines, only forty miles from your city, a collection has been made including eighteen distinct varieties of Lepidodendride, many with impressions left with delicate leaved foliage and terminal buds. Of animal life, a large number of shells of remarkable size and beauty, including fossil fish, whose scales are found in the sandstone bed of the river, near by, is one specimen seventy feet in length, the scars in which are diamond shape.

Yours truly,
CANNELTON, PA. I. F. MANSFIELD.

HON. B. C. CHRISTY

His Characteristics as a Representative.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is publishing a series of sketches of "Representative Law-makers, as Seen from a Reporter's Desk." Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Christy, is thus sketched:

B. C. Christy, Esq., a Representative from Allegheny county, is a gentleman of some note among the Republicans of the House. Considered as a speaker, it is no easy matter to describe Mr. Christy. Some times he delivers himself in so low a tone as to be inaudible to all but those immediately around him; at others he makes himself heard in the remotest parts of the House. Sometimes he is full of fun, calling into full play the risible faculties of his auditors, and others he has all the solemnity of a Daniel come to judgment. When in the former mood he is remarkably well pleased with himself and his jokes; when in the latter you would take it for granted that he fancies the world is coming to an end.

He speaks with some frequency; he is well informed upon most of the questions which come before the House; but we have never observed in his speeches any indication of a very vigorous or comprehensive mind. He speaks on questions of commanding moment, as well as those of subordinate interest, and the greatest recommendation of his speeches is their good, sound sense. He is always intelligible; he is so even when the subject is complicated. He is a lawyer by profession, and like most lawyers he is in the habit of using a profusion of words, and like the majority of those speakers he trade he gets on with great ease. He is a man of considerable talent, and he certainly acquits himself when addressing the House in a clear and forcible in his reasoning. No one can mistake his position, or fail to perceive the arguments by which he endeavors to support them. There is nothing ornamental or artifical in his style or manners; he has, in short, no ambition to shine as a mere stringer of rounded periods together.

Mr. Christy has a good taste for the humorous, and makes some happy hits in that way. His very sparing of his gesture; frequently he uses none. His favorite attitude is to place his left arm behind his back, while his right hand is engaged toying with the buttons of his waistcoat. His appearance is not much in his favor as a speaker. He is about the middle height, but slenderly made. His complexion is pale, and there is something pleasing in the expression of his countenance. His face has more of the angular than the oblong form; his features are regular without anything strongly marked. His whiskers incline to red; his hair is of a light brown.

Mr. Christy is a young man; he is seemingly about thirty-five. He is well liked, and always commands attention in the House; and the indulgence thus extended to him, or, more properly speaking, the respect which is invariably evinced toward him, he has the good taste and the good judgment not to abuse by dooming the House to lengthy harangues. He never speaks long at a time; seldom above ten minutes, most often not five minutes. He is a thoroughgoing politician, and is allowed by all who know him to be a man of the strictest integrity. He is one of the most attentive men to his legislative duties in the House.

THE CITY VALUATION.

Interesting Report From Assessor Phelps.

In answer to a communication of inquiry from Mayor McCarthy, City Assessor Phelps makes the following official statement of the city valuation:

Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your communication of this date I herewith hand you a statement of the probable assessed value of the city for the year 1875:

Cash valuation, real, last..	$174,465,920	
Cash valuation, personal..	2,388,216	
Total.....		$172,831,139
Less 5 per cent reduction ordered by Board of Revision on real.....	$ 17,044,592	
Estimated reduction by appeals now being heard....	1,000,000	
Two-thirds reduction in rural wards.....	19,000,000	
		37,052,304
Estimated value of real and personal, 1875.....		135,782,835
Add estimated occupations, 1875.....		6,000,000
Valuation for taxation at full rate.....		$141,782,835

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. H. PHELPS, City Assessor.

The basis of taxation is $156,000,000, but the cash valuation after making the reductions for the rural districts according to Mr. Phelps, aggregates $141,782,835.

Mayor McCarthy desired this information, on which to base his coming veto.

THE ORTWEIN AUTOPSY.

The Murderer's Body Taken to a Stable Loft, and Carved in the Presence of His Spiritual Adviser and "Best Friend."

As already hinted in the COMMERCIAL, the Ortwein autopsy took place yesterday afternoon, in the loft over a stable, in the court off Ninth street opposite the foot of Fayette. A representative of this paper, with the single purpose of furthering the interests of science, hied him to that stable loft about four o'clock in the afternoon. Entering the stable, he encountered Dr. ——'s hostler, a colored man, who, in answer to the inquiry as to whether the doctors were making an examination of Ortwein's body, responded, "Yes, boss, they are at work up stairs." The way being clear, the reporter passed through to the rear of the stable, and ascended a narrow stairway leading to the loft. In a small apartment, which is used as a lumber room, were congregated a group of a dozen or more persons, two-thirds of whom were mere boys, ranging in age from seventeen to twenty years, perhaps—students of medicine, no doubt. These were ranged around a large table, upon which lay the murderer's naked body. One of the doctors had evidently been using the dissecting knife to some purpose. A large opening had been made in the breast; in fact, the entire breast, as far down as the ribs extend, was removed, and the heart and lungs had been taken out. During the brief time which the reporter was permitted to pursue his investigations in the interests of science, he understood the chief carver to state, while examining the cervical vertebræ, that the same was not broken. Thus, if the reporter did not misunderstand the c. c., goes to prove that the murderer died of strangulation.

Seated in a corner of the hay loft, together with a number of friends, was the inheritor of the body of the murderer by the last will and testament, and under whose auspices, it was stated, the carving was conducted—that is to say, this gentleman issued tickets of admission to the hay-loft, and none but holders of cards bearing his autograph were admitted. The heads of this pious group presented an intermixture of hair and hay seeds which would entitle them to admission into any lodge of Rangers in the land.

Ortwein, in his will, gave his body to Rev. F. A. Hertzberger, "with authority, power and right in him vested to make such disposition of the said body as to him might seem best and fittest for his (Ortwein's) interest and the interest of his (Ortwein's) family and friends." It was therefore, no doubt, in compliance with the provisions of this will that the body was soberly surrendered by the legatee into the hands of the dissector.

While indulging in a quiet contemplation of the young men standing around the dissecting table, with an ear open to catch any remark concerning the business at hand which might fall from the lips of the gentleman who wielded the carving knife, the reporter permitted his larboard optic to rest for a moment upon the hayseed group in the corner. The visual organ thus employed encountered fierce scrowls upon the faces of several persons in that corner, and naturally concluding that they were angry at somebody or about something, our mild-mannered pursuer of scientific investigations hastily withdrew his left squinter from the agrieved party, and permitted it to re-enforce its companion in viewing the mangled remains of the murderer.

About this time a "silm James" stepped forth from the group of medical strippings, and requested our representative to withdraw. "By what authority," asked the reporter, "do you presume to eject an unoffending man from a hay loft?" The young man got on his dignity at once, and with a swell of importance announced that he was proprietor of the stable. That settled it. The representative of the press withdrew, after apologizing and explaining to the proprietor of the stable that he had been called with the intention of taking away the murderer's brain. Keep it, young man: it is better than nothing.

REPORT OF THE AUTOPSY.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman who was fortunate enough to get an invitation from the owner of the murderer's body, and who was present during the examination, we are enabled to present to our readers the following report:

The brain was first taken out, examined and weighed. It was found to be in a perfectly healthy condition. Weight, 52½ ounces; average weight of the human brain, 49 ounces.

The heart and lungs were natural and perfect, not a sign of disease being discovered in either of these organs. Weight of heart, 13¾; average weight, 10 ounces.

There was no dislocation of the neck, but an incision was made in the second and third cervical vertebra. This separation would cause a stretching of the spinal cord, which would produce paralysis of the entire body. Death was not, therefore, caused by strangulation alone. It is said by the doctors who witnessed the execution that the man died instantly. The admission of belief that the strangling alone killed him. The parting of the cervical vertebra, without doubt, hastened the murderer's death.

A careful examination of the skull was made, to endeavor to find traces of the injury which it was claimed the murderer once received by falling from a horse while serving in the cavalry service in the Franco-Prussian war. There was no indication that the skull had ever been injured in the slightest degree.

All the medical gentlemen present concurred in the statement made by the one who conducted the examination, that he had never before seen a subject so perfectly formed and so well developed.

The body was turned over to its owner, who will probably bury it.

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THE THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Argument for Exceptions to the Master's Report.

The Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White, were engaged from ten o'clock A. M. until two o'clock P. M., yesterday, in hearing the argument upon exceptions to the master's report in the case of James Kelly vs. the city of Pittsburgh, being an application to restrain the city from exercising municipal authority over the territory now embraced in the Thirty-seventh ward. The facts connected with this case, as well as the legal questions involved, have already been fully presented in these columns, and need not be repeated at length. The main points raised are: First, The right of Mr. Kelly to the remedy, by bill in equity. Secondly, The right of the Councils to admit the territory, upon presentation of a petition purporting to be signed by three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants, verified by an affidavit of a reputable citizen that three-fifths had signed. Thirdly, When did the jurisdiction of the Councils attach.

Major Slagle, who opened the case on behalf of the city, denied the right of Mr. Kelly to the remedy sought, and held that he had an adequate remedy at law. As to the act under which the territory was annexed, the Legislature clearly intended to make the affidavit accompanying the petition competitive evidence of the fact alleged therein, otherwise there was no necessity for an affidavit at all. The jurisdiction attached upon the presentation of the petition and affidavit, and was not contingent upon any other proof as to the number of petitioners. The jurisdiction having attached, and no fraud having been alleged, the jurisdiction cannot now be questioned: He then went on to show that Councils had appointed two committees to investigate the facts; heard testimony under oath, from both parties, and had found, from the testimony before them, that three-fifths had signed. Four or five months had elapsed before the passage of the ordinance, and there should certainly be some end to the controversy.

Messrs. Schoyer, Acheson and Marshall followed on behalf of Mr. Kelly, and took the ground that there were two conditions on which the territory could be admitted, namely: that three-fifths should petition for admission, and that the petition should be verified by affidavit. The most important condition was that three-fifths should petition for admission. It did not matter at what time it became apparent, if the fact was established that three-fifths had not petitioned, the action of Councils was void. The affidavit was also essential, in order to give jurisdiction. The failure to comply literally with either or both requirements was fatal. It had been urged that Councils had investigated the facts, and found that three-fifths had petitioned: but they had not made a poll of the district, or taken the trouble necessary to ascertain the fact beyond doubt, and when the master hears the testimony he finds that three-fifths had not signed. In this question of the remedy, these gentlemen held that there was no adequate remedy save by bill in equity, and that proceeding by *quo warranto* would not meet the requirements of the case.

Mr. Hamilton was to have closed on behalf of the city, but he had scarcely opened his argument when the Court adjourned, having some election business to attend to. Mr. Hamilton's first proposition was, that the question was purely political, and that Mr. Kelly had no status in Court, simply because he had no special or pecuniary interest in anything over and above that of any other citizen. In other words, his bill alleged no immediate or irreparable injury: and nearly all the time consumed by counsel on the other side had been devoted to the discussion of matters entirely outside the pleadings in this case. In a question of this kind, Mr. Kelly was not stand as a barrier in the way of carrying out such measures as were deemed essential to the welfare of the majority of his neighbors, and entail confusion upon the whole community.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when Mr. Hamilton will resume his argument.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of a Well Known Citizen—Dr. A. G. McCandless Stricken With Apoplexy.

We sincerely regret to report, and the community at large will be shocked to learn, that the well known and venerable Dr. A. G. McCandless dropped dead last evening at his late residence on Center avenue. He had returned to his home at five o'clock, and appeared in his usual health. He took tea, and at 8.20 P. M., while sitting with his family, was attacked by apoplexy, fell over, and expired almost instantly. Dr. McCandless was widely known and highly respected.

For many years he applied himself to the duties of his profession, and always had a large and lucrative practice. Dr. McCandless occupied during the last fifteen or twenty years various public places of honor and trust. He was Mayor of the City Physician, we believe, held for several terms a membership in the Board of Guardians of the Poor, as also of the Board of Health, and was, during nearly the whole of that time, a member of the City Councils. He retired from the latter body with the end of the year 1875, and in 1876, the late election, returned for 1876, from his ward, the Eleventh, by a large majority of votes. At his death he was a member of the Board of Health. In all these positions he took prominence, and his counsel and suggestions carried weight with them. His services on behalf of the city were always of great; his time and endeavors having always been devoted to the public good. Deceased during the winter of 1873-74 spent some months in 1874 was confined to his house by a severe illness, and for a time great doubts were entertained of his recovery. He recuperated, however, and for some months past was in as good health as might be expected of one of his years and toil. Of late years he had taken much interest in the temperance cause, and joined the crusade meetings in the churches, showed himself in the front. On Tuesday last he attended the meeting at Library hall, addressed by Rev. Dr. Burch, called to protest against the repeal of the Local Option law, and was made a Vice President thereof.

Dr. McCandless, in politics, was an old line whig, and joined the Republican party at its organization, continuing with it an earnest worker and conspicuous member until his death. He was a man of large heart, and did great service to the colored race and for mankind generally. He leaves behind him one daughter and two sons, the latter of whom are well known citizens. Dr. McCandless was in the 59th year of his age at the time of his death. Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Majiltons, not without reason, claim to be able to entertain their patrons for a couple of hours with song, dance, ground and lofty tumbling and other similar performances outside the usual limits of a theatrical exhibition. "Ding Dong" and "Gabriel Grub" is what they call it, and the same pieces are announced for to-night, and those who can laugh at comicalities and enjoy an artistic effort again in man or ethereal woman, would do well to call around and speak for a reserved seat.

Library Hall—Opera Bouffe.

Emily Soldene and her "aggregation" of beautiful young ladies had a very full house at Library Hall, last evening, on the occasion by their first appearance in this city in an English version of Offenbach's latest *opera bouffe* work, "Madame L'Archidue." It is by no means the best of the author's efforts, the theme being old and many of the efforts at fun encroaching on the realms of the sorrowful; yet what there was of good in the piece was got out in acceptable style by Miss Soldene and her coadjutors. It is probable, however, that much of the lack of humor may be laid at the door of the translator, who, in his efforts to adapt it to English and American tastes, has shorn it of its original French richness. The music is excellent. It is strongly marked with Offenbach's individuality, and many times it recalls his former writings, and much of it is wholly new. Particularly in those melodies which have a slight sentimental cast it is delightful. There are half a dozen love songs, one or two spirited humorous ballads, and a few pretty waltzes, which are sure to have great popularity. The performance, perhaps, wanted the lightness and the airy grace which characterizes the acting of French artists, but it was full of life and rollicking humor, and it gave a very fair interpretation of the spirit of the drama. Miss Emily Soldene, who played the leading part, is a good actress and a fine singer. She was amusing without being coarse, and indulged in eccentric action without becoming vulgar. She has a much better voice than any of the French singers of opera bouffe who have appeared here, and she knows how to sing the music correctly. The Archduke was represented by Mr. Marshall with hearty and unctuous humor. The low comedy in the entertainment was supplied by him, and the greatest fault that can be found with it is that sometimes it was rather excessive. The other characters are of minor importance, and they were taken for the most part quite well. The chorus was good and admirably trained, and the appointments very handsome. The performance was greeted with expressions of great approbation, Miss Soldene being honored with a number of *encores*.

To-night Offenbach's "Genevieve de Brabant" will be produced, with Miss Soldene in the role of *Drogan*. Seats can be secured at Hale's.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Under the new management, and with the new and talented company, this theater has taken a further step forward in popular favor. The attendance increases nightly, and every person is pleased with the quality and quantity of the entertainment afforded. To-night a change of programme will be given, introducing many choice specialties in all branches of the variety business.

THE KITTY ROUP CASE.

The Text of the Opinion.

Below we give in full the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the City of Pittsburgh vs. Kitty Roup. It will be observed that the document is very brief, and was nearly all contained in the dispatch printed in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. The part omitted, however, is quite essential to a proper understanding of the meaning of the Court:

THE OPINION.

Agnew, C. J.: City of Pittsburgh vs. Kitty Roup. Appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. *Per curiam.* Owing to the importance and the difficulty of the questions in this case it has been twice argued; and yet there is a difference of opinion among the members of the court preventing a conclusion satisfactory even to the larger number. The majority, however, unite in affirming the decision of the Court of Common Pleas, though not all for the same reasons. Hence no opinion is given except that we all agree that the power to classify the subjects of taxation is not taken away by the new Constitution. This is a matter in which there should be a power to the General Assembly to harmonize the legislation applicable to the city of Pittsburgh in some form that will make it comport to the provisions of the new Constitution. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed.

REMARKS.

From the reading of the opinion, it will be noticed: First. That a majority of the court are not satisfied with the conclusion arrived at. Secondly. That the majority, although from different reasons, unite in affirming the judgment of the lower court. Thirdly. That all agree that the power to classify the subjects of taxation is not taken away. Fourthly. That the existing legislation, applicable to this city, does not comport to the new Constitution, and that the Legislature should place our tax laws in harmony with the organic law.

Councils will now see the necessity for devising some more just and equitable classification of the subjects of taxation, and recommending its passage by the Legislature. Probably the greatest difficulty which presented itself to the Court, in this case, was the affirmance of the legality of the arbitrary classification which at present exists in this city. Hence they declare, in plain words, that "there should be a resort to the General Assembly to harmonize the legislation applicable to the city of Pittsburgh." That there should be a classification, seems not only reasonable, but justified by the circumstance, in which property owners are situated, in the newly consolidated portions of the city. No law can be framed to suit all cases, but a vast improvement can be made upon the present classification, in which much property is exempted from one-third of the burden of taxation that ought to pay in full, and much that pays in full ought not to be taxed more than one-half or two-thirds. The bill recently discussed in Select Council, and sought to be negatived by those who insist upon full rates for all property, was a fair and just measure; and, as it is the military, and that proceeding by *quo warranto* would not meet the requirements of the case.

Mr. Hamilton was to have closed on behalf of the city, but he had scarcely opened his argument when the Court adjourned, having some election business to attend to. Mr. Hamilton's first proposition was, that the question was purely political, and that Mr. Kelly had no status in Court, simply because he had no special or pecuniary interest in anything over and above that of any other citizen. In other words, his bill alleged no immediate or irreparable injury: and nearly all the time consumed by counsel on the other side had been devoted to the discussion of matters entirely outside the pleadings in this case. In a question of this kind, Mr. Kelly was not stand as a barrier in the way of carrying out such measures as were deemed essential to the welfare of the majority of his neighbors, and entail confusion upon the whole community.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when Mr. Hamilton will resume his argument.

JAMES B. NEILSON.

Inventor of the Hot Blast.

James Beaumont Neilson was born at Shettleston, a small village near Glasgow, on the 22d of June, 1792, the same year that Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, purchased six thousand acres of the great Leigh coal property. Neilson's parents were poor; his father never made more than sixteen shillings a week. James' education was confined to reading, writing and arithmetic, which he obtained at the parish school, and when fourteen years of age he was apprentised to learn the trade of blacksmith. During his early apprenticeship, he was employed by William Taylor, to look after his engines at the coal works of Irvine. In 1817 he was appointed foreman over the Glasgow gas works. While managing the gas works, he established a Workman's Institute for mutual improvement.

In 1827 Mr. James Ewing directed the attention of Neilson to a defect in one of the Muirkirk blast furnaces, situated about half a mile distant from the blowing engines, which was found to put to work as well as others which were close to the engine. This was strange indeed, for one furnace was exactly like the other, and their burdens precisely the same. Neilson conceived the idea that friction retarded the passage of the blast in the long pipe, and immediately commenced experimenting in a small way at the gas works. His experiments confirmed his impression, and he then recommended Mr. Ewing to build a fire under the long pipe, because when the blast was warm it would travel faster.

This advice the company would not take, because, they said, "the biggest dunce knows to make the best iron in winter, when the blast is coldest." This gave Neilson a new idea, and he determined to solve the problem why a high temperature of the blast had any effect to hasten or retard combustion.

After exhaustive experiments he was convinced beyond a doubt that increased temperature of the blast would produce more rapid combustion, and in 1828 he filed his application for a patent. Alone he stood battling for his invention, and the wisest men laughed at him, because the best blast furnaces in Scotland used ice to cool their blast in summer. The patent, however, Mr. Colin Dunlap allowed Neilson to make a trial of his hot blast at the Clyde Iron Works, in return for which Neilson gave Dunlap and his associates seven-tenths of the patent. The trial was successful, and as it made quite a stir, the patents were reissued with improvements in 1838.

What an eventful life! How profitable to mankind! He served his apprenticeship and learned to work, and by careful study learned to think, and rose from effect to cause. With brain and muscle he walked the path, practically demonstrating each hypothetical deduction, from fact to fact, until he perfected his great invention. How many thousand brighter minds have theorized all their lives without a reward! Experience without education is what we want, and that is the design of the State in establishing the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania.

J. R.

THE CAN CAN.

Hearing Postponed—Another Information Against Martin—He is Charged With Keeping a Disorderly House.

At the request of defendant's counsel, Mayor McCarthy yesterday agreed to another postponement of the hearing in the case of Martin, proprietor of the disreputable show on Fourth avenue. Meantime, Detective Demmel has made another information against the same party. The information charges that, on the 18th of February, A. D. 1875, and on divers other days and times since the 1st of January, 1875, in the city of Pittsburgh, at No.— Fourth avenue, a certain Harry Martin, did keep and maintain, and still does keep and maintain a certain common, disorderly and indecent house, and in his said house, for his own lucre and gain, certain persons, as well men as women of evil name and fame, and of dishonest conversation, did permit to frequent and come together, and the said men and women there and then did cause and procure in his said house, publicly to expose and exhibit themselves respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as the evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

NINETY tramps found shelter in the Central Station last night.

THE amount of damage by fire to the Twenty-eighth ward school house is $650.

STEAM TUGS were engaged yesterday breaking the ice in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

TRAMPS are delighted these times with Work-house sentences, owing to a partial suspension of work at that institution.

MR. WILLIAM BOND was elected assessor of the Thirty-fifth ward at the late election. In our official report the wrong name was given.

THE Board of Revision resumed their work yesterday, and heard and acted upon a large number of appeals from the Fourteenth ward.

THE Columbia boat house was yesterday towed from the Allegheny river around to the Monongahela to save it from the expected run of ice.

JOHN STRUMP was yesterday charged before Alderman Schaffer, of the South Side, with the larceny of a lot of picks, shovels and wheelbarrows, the property of John Speiler.

MR. NOAH A. CRAIG, residing on Forty-sixth street, Seventeenth ward, has an iron pot which was brought over by his ancestors in the Mayflower. It is in a good state of preservation.

GEN. JAMES A. ERIN is in the city, to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. William H. Hagan, which takes place to-day at 2 P. M., from the residence of C. H. Love, Esq., Centre avenue.

THE representatives of the insurance companies, in which the Twenty-eight ward, South Side, public school buildings are insured, met yesterday and assessed the damage to the building by the fire Tuesday morning, at $650.

W. P. REND, a prominent coal operator, has instituted a suit against the proprietors of the *Labor Tribune*, charging them with malicious libel. J. M. Davis was arrested, and gave bail in $1,000 for a hearing before Alderman Kreuter on Monday next.

A MAN named Louis Wahl, residing in Allegheny, while crossing the river on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad bridge, last night about eight o'clock, had his leg broken by his foot being caught between two ties. A policeman took him home in a carriage.

YESTERDAY morning a slight fire occurred in the drug store of Mr. Schoonmaker, on Taylor avenue and Palo Alto street, Allegheny, doing no damage, however. A quantity of paper was ignited by phosphorus, it is supposed. The Fire Department was not called out.

MR. J. S. MECHLING, Superintendent and General Freight Agent of the Dakota Southern Railroad, announces that his road will carry, free of charge, all supplies for the relief of sufferers in Nebraska and Dakota, when the same are consigned to regular relief and aid societies.

THE Chamber of Commerce has appointed Messrs. Thos. Simpson and W. C. Armor as a committee to solicit membership, the fees for such to be five dollars. It was resolved in this connection that the yearly assessments upon members should not exceed twenty dollars—ten dollars of this being initiation fee and ten dollars for dues.

THE ladies of the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny, have just sent a well filled box of clothing to the Nebraska sufferers. A second box is now being filled. Any persons wishing to aid in this good work will please leave their packages with the sexton at the church before Saturday noon.

A NUMBER of citizens of the Thirty-fifth ward—the Stables in number—desire to have a change made in the lines dividing the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth wards, by which they may be annexed to the Thirty-sixth ward. They live on a small neck of land in proximity to the Thirty-fifth ward school, and this is the reason of their request.

FOUR companies of the National Guard will be inspected in May next at Bealisville, Washington county—the Washington Guards, Waynesburg Blues, Monongahela City Light Guards and the Jefferson Guards. Maj. Gen. Gallagher will review the troops, and Col. John R. Ousler, Division Inspector, will inspect them. The battalion will be commanded by Col. Black.

YESTERDAY evening Mr. Henry Brown, the first steward of the Union Depot Hotel, died of something like heart disease, after about fifty years. He held the position of steward for nine years, during which time he won the regard of the numerous patrons of that well conducted hotel. Mr. Brown was noted for his genial temperament and suavity of manners. He was a member of the Wylie street African Methodist Episcopal Church, and after a full assurance of a blissful immortality. Mr. Beverly Reiley, the affible second steward for some time, succeeds Mr. Brown. He will make a capable officer in that responsible position.

GEO. W. SPENCER, DENTIST, 254 PENN AVENUE.
Fine Gold Fillings a Specialty.
No cheap humbug work. First class operations only, at a fair and reasonable compensation. Artificial teeth. Human eyes, nose and palates. Artificial teeth inserted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide, a safe, harmless and pleasant anesthetic. Office hours from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.

A Timely Suggestion.
The present mild weather will not only bring a measure of relief to the poor people, who have suffered severely from the cold, but it will also be the means of preventing much sickness. Coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis and pneumonia are the direct results of the inclemency of the season, and the sudden change from cold to warm weather is sure to bring on a host of diseases. Those who are wise will at once procure a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which is the best remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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BANKING FIRM SUSPENDED.
Messrs. Hart, Caughey & Co., Stop Business.
Messrs. Hart, Caughey & Co., bankers and brokers, whose office is at Fourth avenue and Wood street, yesterday suspended payment. The doors were not closed but no business was transacted. Mr. W. K. Hart, senior member of the firm, is sick at home, and Mr. P. Caughey, the junior member, occupied the office and met all callers, explaining so far as he could to customers and creditors the condition of the firm. Mr. C. was unable, as yet, to give any statement for publication, but intimated that in a short time they could satisfy their creditors. It is said that their liabilities are not large. Some of the money held by the Trustees of the Nation Trust Company was deposited with the firm, but this will not affect the creditors of the National Trust Company. We may state that the amount on deposit with Messrs. Hart, Caughey & Co. is much smaller than has been reported on the street. It is also stated that money of the Monongahela Navigation Company was on deposit with the suspended firm, but to what amount we have not learned. Hart is Treasurer of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the city, but being near the end of the fiscal year, the amount remaining on hand was not large. However, the Board have security in the bond of the Treasurer.
Hart, Caughey & Co., is an old banking firm, and were the successors of Hanna, Hart & Co., of years ago. They have a high reputation, and the misfortunes of the firm are sincerely sympathized with. They lost heavily by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.

THE father of Dennis O'Brien, a boy who was arrested by mistake for an alleged assault upon a man named Diebold, is about to enter suit against the latter for damages for the false arrest and imprisonment of his son.

BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION—THE TICKET AND PLATFORM.

COLUMBUS, February 24.—The State Prohibition Convention assembled this morning at City Hall, about one hundred persons being present. The morning was occupied with routine business.

At the afternoon session the following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, Jay Odell, of Cleveland; for Lieutenant Governor, H. A. Thompson, of Franklin; Attorney General, S. S. Adams, of Cleveland; State Auditor, Belmont Locke, of Lawrence county; State Treasurer, E. H. Young, of Champaign; Supreme Judge, D. C. Montgomery, of Knox; Member of Board of Public Works, J. R. Buchtel, of Akron.

The Convention readopted their platform of last year, and in addition adopted resolutions favoring compulsory education, and indorsing the President of the United States for endeavoring to sustain the honor of the nation; also charging that the troubles in the Southern States was due to the failure of Congress to understand the situation, or its neglect to pass such legislation as was necessary to prevent scenes of anarchy and blood; also asking the cooperation of farmers and women to suppress the liquor traffic.

Connecticut.

RE-NOMINATION OF CONGRESSMAN HAWLEY.

HARTFORD, February 24.—General Joseph R. Hawley has been re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First district.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1875.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: John A. Campbell, Third Assistant Secretary of State; Adam Wolff, Surveyor of Customs at Nashville; Geo. W. French, Secretary of Wyoming Territory; James E. Calloway, Secretary of Montana; Granville G. Bennett, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; Andrew W. Brazee, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado. Postmasters—Luther Whitney, Muskegon, Mich.; A. E. Smith, Rockford, Ill.

Mr. H. M. Hosier, a student of political events and an interpreter of political portents, discusses in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of London the fighting capacity of the nations of Europe in view of the general war so confidently predicted by Mr. Disraeli and other English statesmen. Beginning with France, he thinks the Government of that country would hardly encourage the aspirations of the French people to rush into a war with Germany